



HOME NEWS

Mr Maudling forgot letter he wrote to aid Poulson deal

By a Staff Reporter Mr Reginald Maudling, the former Home Secretary, clashed with Granada Television yesterday over a letter he had written more than seven years ago to the Ministry of Works in Malta to assist Mr John Poulson, the now jailed architect, to secure a hospital contract on the island of Gozo.

Granada representatives asked me about letters from Construction Promotion, a company of which I was for a short time chairman but whose business outside Africa was taken over by ITC (International Technical and Construction Services) on its formation. I said I could not recall any such letters and that Construction Promotion had done no work in Malta.

St Paul's new plan Commercial development south and west of St Paul's Cathedral is likely to be severely restricted under recommendations to the City of London Court of Common Council, to be issued today.

Iransians fined £1,600 Four young Iransians were fined a total of £1,600 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for shoplifting in Harrods. All are students on holiday from Paris and staying at the Carlton Towers Hotel, Cadogan Place, Chelsea.



Naval occasion: Descendants of Nelson, Drake, Raleigh and other heroes of Britain's naval history joined contemporary celebrities of the sea at a reception at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, yesterday. They are, from front, left to right: Mrs Frank Waters (descendant of Sir Martin Frobisher); Mrs Elliott-Drake Koch (Sir Francis Drake); Lord Michael Raleigh (Sir Walter Raleigh); Lord Mountbatten of Burma; Lady D'Arcy de Knayth (Clive of India); Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. L. Pepps (Samuel Pepys); Lord Effingham (Howard of Effingham). Second row: Captain D. S. Tibbitts, RN Retd (Deputy Master, Trinity House) (standing); Lord Hawke (Lord Hawke); Mr J. A. J. Murray (HMS Challenger, 1st RN Hydrographic Survey); Sir Peter Troubridge (Thomas Troubridge, battle of the Nile); Lady Milford Haven (Prince Louis of Battenberg); Det Sgt Peter Nelson (Horatio Nelson) Lord Exmouth; Mr M. McPherson (keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse); Miss Nina Little (Sir George Rooke, capture of Gibraltar). Third row: Sir Thomas Barlow (Charles Darwin); Esther Ross (Ross of the Antarctic); Captain Lase (Curry Sark); Lady Mary Gaye Cooper-Key (Admiral Earl Howe); Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood (Admiral Collingwood); Peter Noble (Brunel, builder of the Great Eastern); Mr John Hughes-Hallett (Admiral Hughes-Hallett, Mulberry Harbour); Mr R. A. Daniel (Lloyd's Register); Lord Lichfield (Anson). Fourth row: Mr John Kendall (at Dunkirk); Lieutenant-Commander M. Lightoller (Director Operations, Dunkirk); Lady Diana Beard (Lord Beatty); Lord Keyes (Keyes of Zeebrugge); Lady Chichester (Sir Francis Chichester); AB A. J. Wilkins (HMS Kelly, Lord Mountbatten's wartime command); Sir Christopher Cockerell (inventor of the Hovercraft); Commander Eyre (Dunkirk); Surgeon Commander R. J. W. Lambert (served in HMS Dreadnought, Britain's atomic-powered submarine); Captain Peter Jones (Master of QE 2). The reception marked the launching of Lord Mountbatten's Medallic History of Britain and the Sea.

Examinations halted by boycott

From Tim Devlin Redcar. A ban on examination duties by more than 5,000 teachers in the North-east is having an effect in co Durham. But two other counties appeared unaffected by the two-week boycott by the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers, which started yesterday.

school in the city of Durham had had to postpone the Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) examination. He said there were also one or two other schools in the county where pupils had been unable to sit their examinations.

had to sit any papers yesterday but many more are expected to be sitting their examinations today. The boycott has been called to settle a two-year-old dispute at the Sacred Heart School, Redcar, where Mr Joseph Faye, the former deputy head, has been demoted. The association wants the dispute referred to arbitration but the Roman Catholic governors of the voluntary-aided comprehensive school have refused.

Mr Faulkner's new party seeks Catholic support

From Robert Fisk Belfast. Mr Brian Faulkner's new Unionist Party is to issue a policy document this week but his supporters made clear at a press conference yesterday that they wanted more pro-Roman Catholic support in the party and more trade union support.

said his new party was quite certain that the loyalists' decision to consider some form of federalism with Scottish and Welsh nationalists was quite contrary to Unionist principles. Mr West was left contending that Mr Faulkner did not understand their politics.

Mr Faulkner's new party was quite certain that the loyalists' decision to consider some form of federalism with Scottish and Welsh nationalists was quite contrary to Unionist principles. Mr West was left contending that Mr Faulkner did not understand their politics. The other main opposition leaders, Mr William Craig and the Rev Ian Paisley, made their own comments on the Faulkner Unionist Party. Mr Craig called its members "political quitters" while Mr Paisley, talking in favour of the party's advocacy of a Council of Ireland, said that he would prefer closer links with Westminster than with Dublin.

New Labour attack on Milne allegation

Continued from page 1 words, he ought then to have made and everybody would have poob-pooped it". Meanwhile, Mr Reginald Underhill, Labour Party national agent, entered the controversy with a statement about Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth, who failed to get re-elected as Labour candidate at the last general election yet retained his following and kept the seat.

efforts to draw attention to Mr Poulson and alleged corruption. The trouble was solely the bad relationship between Mr Milne and constituency party officers, Mr Underhill said. At no time, Mr Underhill continued, had Mr Milne requested an inquiry into the Labour Party in the Northern Region. It was not true that the national executive committee and the party's national officers had tried to sweep the Poulson affair "under the carpet". Commenting on Mr Underhill's statement, Mr Milne said last night that he stood by all he had said on the attempts he

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 5.23 am; Sun sets: 5.37 am; Moon rises: 5.37 am; Last quarter: May 14. High water: London Bridge, 3.9 pm (23.1ft); 5.31 pm, 7.1 am (23.3ft); Avonmouth, 8.35 am, 12.9m (42.4ft); 8.53 pm, 13.0m (42.3ft); Dover, 12.24 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 12.22 pm, 4.4m (14.5ft); Hull, 7.30 am, 7.1m (23.2ft); 7.47 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft); Liverpool, 12.21 am, 8.7m (28.6ft); 12.42 pm, 8.5m (27.9ft).

Table with multiple columns showing weather forecasts for various locations including London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other major UK cities. It includes details on temperature, wind, and precipitation.

Warning on vendettas at RSPCA inquiry

By Christopher Sweeney Members of the RSPCA told yesterday not to pursue personal vendettas during resumed hearing of the inquiry into allegations of mismanagement in the conduct of society's affairs.

During the first hearing the inquiry in January about and stamping members of the council of the society mismanagement and of fail to protect animals.

Yesterday was the first of the resumed hearing, which is expected to last three weeks. Members of the RSPCA executive and the council of 46 had prepared a detailed brief which they hope to refine.

Major Ronald Seeger, a native director of the society, denied at yesterday's hearing that there had been a lack of cooperation between RSPCA and other organizations concerned with animal welfare including the Trainers of the Blue Cross. Because of shortage of resources and of staff, the degree of control might have suffered, said, but he denied that it deliberate policy.

During the hearing, opponents of the society's continued Mr West, who tried to cross-examine him the 38-page statement he made to the panel. Mr Sparrow minded the interrupting members of his earlier ruling witnesses who themselves refused to submit to cross-examination but not the right cross-examine other witnesses.

Jet loses wheel at Heathrow

A Trident 1 jet lost a wheel from its front undercarriage it took off from Heathrow yesterday on a scheduled flight Munich. The aircraft completed its take-off, but immediately radioed for permission to land. It flew low over the runway so that the undercarriage could be examined through flares, then landed safely with its 72 passengers and crew.

Large advertisement for Pan Am featuring the slogan 'We've got all the times in the world.' It includes a globe with flight routes to various cities like Seattle, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Atlanta, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Berlin, Beirut, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and others. It also includes a weather forecast and a table of flight times.

HOME NEWS

# Disability pensions plan aims to lift a million out of poverty

Our Social Services correspondent

A new system of disability pensions designed to take more than a million severely disabled people out of poverty was proposed yesterday by the Disabled Income Group. The plan, which closely resembles the scheme now being considered by the Government, would cost £500m a year.

In the severest cases, the pension would need to be about 36 a week to match the correct benefits of the current industrial injuries scheme. In other cases, a person assessed as having a 50 per cent handicap would get a pension of £8 a week. The disabled pension should meet the pension and other difficulties of daily living and be tax free.

In addition, the group wants extra allowances for specified extra costs of being disabled, including an attendance allowance extended to the same levels as in the industrial injuries scheme. There should also be partial disability pensions where handicap reduced earning power, and an automatic entitlement to invalidity pensions. Covers should include the estimated 100,000 housewives who have no right to benefit, and the parents of handicapped children.

For the first time the group has proposed that congenitally handicapped people and those who are disabled outside work

# 'Merit less effective than muscle in disputes'

By Our Political Staff

On the eve of the Commons debate on the second reading of the Industrial Relations Bill, Mr John Peyton, the former Conservative Minister of Transport, said at Preston, Lancashire, yesterday that it seemed odd that the Conservatives ever expected to remedy or improve industrial relations with a single, long, complicated and bitterly opposed Act of Parliament.

It was even more odd, he continued, that many people continued to believe that the elaborate structure of modern society could survive a process in which everyone who was well placed to do so took his turn to play highwaysman and extract from the rest of the community what he judged to be his due, with no regard at all for his neighbours. It had been demonstrated, and the lesson learnt, that muscle was more effective than either merit or talk.

For the past 30 postwar years, Mr Peyton continued, "we have chosen to use up rather than build up; to give preference to today's needs and leave tomorrow to look after itself; to concentrate lazily and flabbily upon our due rather than our duty."

"We have muddled up equality and fairness, and have sought to level things out as between the hard worker and the layabout, the saver and the spendthrift, the success and the failure."



Dr Roger Bannister, chairman of the Sports Council (centre), in London yesterday with the two men who helped him to become the first man to run a mile in less than four minutes 20 years ago, Mr Christopher Brasber (left) and Mr Christopher Chataway.

# Royal Scot reaches London in five hours

By Ronald Faux

British Rail yesterday introduced its electrified Royal Scot train service between Scotland and London. The 100 mph express arrived at Euston after cutting 56 minutes off the previous travelling time, having covered the 401-mile journey in exactly five hours.

The conversion of the west coast line upon which it runs has taken four years and has cost £74m. British Rail has increased the number of services between the two cities to eight trains a day; the new average time for the journey will be five hours and 12 minutes, an improvement of about 45 minutes on the former fastest express time.

The Royal Scot will be the speediest service of the day, leaving Glasgow at 10.10 am and arriving at Euston at 3.10 pm. Going the other way the electric service leaves London at 10.45 am and arrives in Glasgow at 3.45 pm. British Rail said the modernized line and new signal system had opened the way for the 150 mph advanced passenger locomotives, which would be introduced on the route in 1980.

The first electrified Royal Scot left Glasgow Central station yesterday, waved off by Mr William Gray, the Lord Provost of Glasgow. Passengers were hardly through their genuine Scotch snuff before the express was purring at high speed across the border. It stopped only once, at Preston. Diary, page 14

# In brief

**Fatal blaze 'due to gas flare-up'**

Mr Charles McCartan, aged 42, who had a ground-floor room in a bed and breakfast flatlet house in Clapham Road, Stockwell, London, said he accidentally started a fire that killed six trapped men residents yesterday.

A portable gas stove flared up as he was about to boil a kettle to make tea, he said. The fire swept the three-storey building. Three other men were injured when they jumped from a second-floor window.

**Lincoln library**

Improvements costing £10,000 are to be carried out on Lincoln Cathedral library, which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and built in 1674. More than £3,000 will be spent on restoring 300 medieval manuscripts and 7,000 early printed books.

**Teacher's 'exorcism'**

An incident in which Mr Derek Massey, aged 31, of Wilsbere Crescent, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, a schoolteacher, performed a mock exorcism outside a cinema in Luton, Bedfordshire, is being investigated by Hertfordshire education department.

**Lady Burford's decree**

Lord Burford, aged 35, son and heir of the Duke of St Albans, offered no defence in the London Divorce Court yesterday when a decree nisi was granted to Lady Burford because of his adultery.

# Trust studies problems in middle-age marriage

Our Religious Affairs correspondent

Research into why some marriages go flat in middle age and how that condition might be cured has been started by the Family Research Trust working in conjunction with the Marriage Guidance Council and the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council.

Professor M. F. Fogarty, of the Centre for Studies in Social Policy, who is undertaking the research, said the difficulty of middle-aged married couples had been neglected compared with those of the young and the elderly. They were less spectacular, less likely to lead to crisis, such as marital breakdown, but showed themselves in what he called "a state of quiet despair". Yet many people in that state failed to recognize that they had a genuine problem, or that it was curable.

The Catholic Marriage Advisory Council set up the Family Research Trust in 1963 to pursue research into natural methods of birth control, and has chosen to expand its research

into other areas concerning married life.

Dr John Marshall, Professor of Clinical Neurology at London University, who has been responsible for the trust's research programmes, said yesterday that artificial attitudes to marriage and to the use of birth control had emerged as an important field to explore, as well as more basic medical research into birth control methods.

Research had not yet perfected a natural method that was compatible with the official teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. If the church was to change its attitude and decide that artificial birth control was no longer wrong, that could stimulate research into natural methods as it would cease to be seen as an exclusively Catholic preoccupation. Dr Marshall added, "Natural methods ought to belong in the range of options open to all couples, many of whom would try during their married life several different birth control techniques."

The trust is appealing for funds to aid its research.

# £300,000 spent on terraces and stairways

Rangers Football Club has spent £20,000 a year for the past 15 years on the comfort and safety of spectators at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, the scene of a disaster in which 66 supporters died in 1971. Mr John Lawrence, club president, said at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday.

He was giving evidence on the fifth day of a test case brought by the widow of one of the victims.

Mr Lawrence, a director of the club for 20 years, said that more than £300,000 had been spent on improving the terracing and stairways at Ibrox Park over the past 15 years. He added: "When I joined the club the terracing and stairways were rotten, filled with asbes. We felt they were not safe because they were rotting away. We embarked on a programme to make the terracing and stairways of solid concrete."

Mrs Margaret Dougan, of Ryley Road, Clydebank, is suing Rangers for £15,000 for herself and £6,000 for each of two sons after the death of her husband, Charles, on Stair 13 at Ibrox on January 2, 1971. Rangers deny liability. The hearing continues today.

# Plea for vital witness at murder trial

A plea for a vital witness to come forward was made at Exeter Crown Court yesterday where Martin Charles Fenton, a Torquay businessman, pleaded not guilty to four murders.

Mr Alan Rawley, for the defence of Mr Fenton, said that the testimony of Mr Andrew Demetriou, whose last known address was given as Cedar Court, Torquay, was vital to the defence. "We should not like to start the case without him if we could possibly find him," he said.

Mr Fenton, aged 44, of Hotel Virginia, Torquay, is charged with murdering police constable Dennis Smith, Leonard Pappadakis, a casino manager; Miss Ann Andre, a crumpier; and Mr Austin Webb, an hotel keeper, on December 21.

The trial was adjourned to a date yet to be fixed by Mr Justice Boreham. Mr Fenton is also accused of attempting to murder Mr Zoltan Perlmutter, an artist, and Mrs Magdalena Simmonds, proprietor of a Taigmouth old people's home. These two additional charges were not put to him yesterday.

# Moroccan planned kidnap of hostage, counsel says

A Moroccan accused of being involved with Allison Thompson, an American girl, in a fire-bomb plot was planning to kidnap a senior French government official as a hostage for the ease of 30 Moroccan political prisoners, it was alleged at Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The plot was foiled when British officers and Special Air Services arrested Miss Thompson at Heathrow airport on last December and found five guns and 150 rounds of ammunition among luggage in her trunk. Mr David Tudor-Price, for the prosecution, said in the dock with Miss Thompson, aged 18, a former dress and model, were the Moroccan, Abdelkhir El-Hakkaoui, and Ather Naseem, a Pakistani.

They pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy between July and December last year and other persons. The case involved the alleged useful possession by Mr El-Hakkaoui of firearms and munition in the United Kingdom. The second alleged session by Mr El-Hakkaoui of firearms without a valid fire certificate.

Mr El-Hakkaoui also pleaded guilty to a further charge during the same period, he conspired with Ted Brown and

**A History of Property IV**

In the days when a builder didn't have the choice of fire resistant materials available today, the siting of kitchens was a particularly vexing problem.

The problem was fire. For Abbot Breynton of Glastonbury in the 14th century, it was also a problem of scale, with eighty monks and twenty workers to feed. So, when he decided to build a new kitchen, it was built apart from the rest of the Abbey.

The result is what you see here, this massive structure still standing at Glastonbury.

# Danger: High fire risk

There were ovens in three of the corners and food preparation took place in the fourth. In the vast central space open fires were used for other cooking. The building material was stone which was the best to hand in those days to reduce the risk of fire.

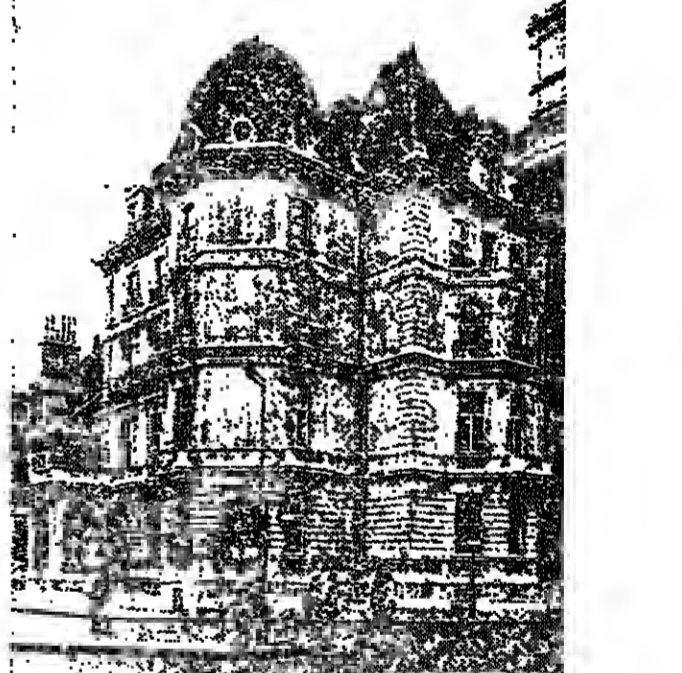
Today, if you were including a high fire risk area in a building, you would take it for granted that all possible steps had been taken to prevent fire spreading.

You have to take it for granted, because unlike Abbot Breynton, you cannot be expected to be your own architect, builder and fire officer.

A vital part of our work at Jones Lang Wootton is to check for you that every effort has been made to minimise risks due to fire.

It is our job to care about your property, your business and your safety just as it's our job to care about the many other aspects of property that concern you as a businessman such as finance, development, management and investment.

Jones Lang Wootton care about tomorrow's properties as much as yesterday's.

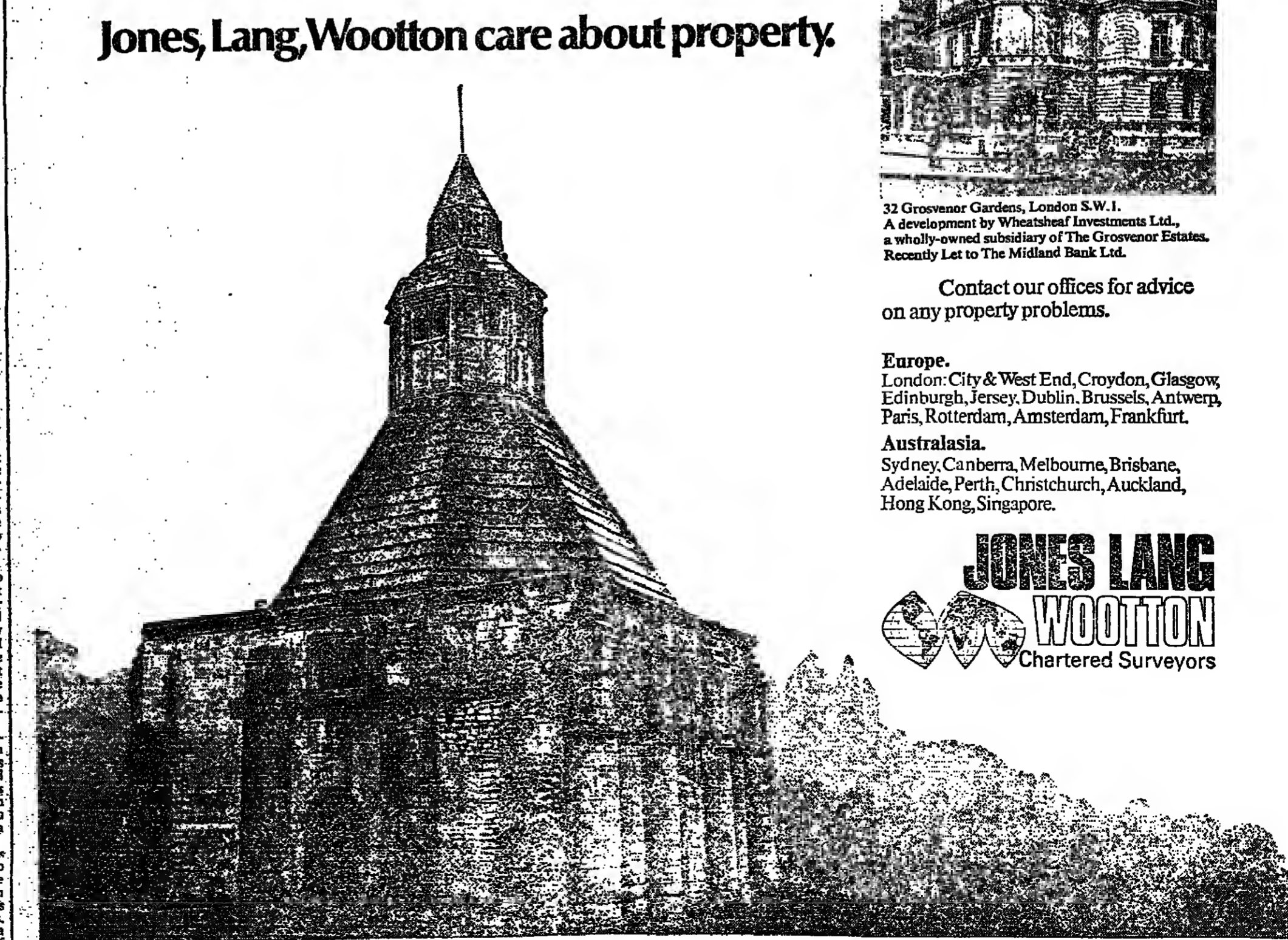


32 Grosvenor Gardens, London S.W.1. A development by Wheatstheaf Investments Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Grosvenor Estates. Recently Let to The Midland Bank Ltd.

Contact our offices for advice on any property problems.

- Europe: London: City & West End, Croydon, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Jersey, Dublin, Brussels, Antwerp, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Frankfurt.
- Australasia: Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Christchurch, Auckland, Hong Kong, Singapore.

**JONES LANG WOOTTON**  
Chartered Surveyors



The Abbot's kitchen can be seen on the site of Glastonbury Abbey in Somerset.

HOME NEWS

New channel for grievances to be opened with naming of local government ombudsmen

Local Government Correspondent
A new channel for complaints of maladministration against local authorities will be opened soon with the appointment of the first commissioner for local administration, or ombudsman.

The ombudsmen will be able to consider written complaints of maladministration against the new county and district councils, London authorities and the new water authorities; but not against parish and community councils.

Like the Parliamentary Commissioner, the ombudsmen will be concerned to protect individuals from injustice due to maladministration such as undue delay, incompetence, prejudice and neglect.

North-west strategic plan seeks bigger grants to improve the quality of life

From John Charters Manchester
A strategic plan for the North-west, which was published here yesterday, recommends substantial changes in the methods of allocating finance to what is considered an underprivileged region of Britain.

Mr Geoffrey Powell, who headed the team of 30 professional men and women who carried out the work, emphasized yesterday that its conclusions, particularly its suggestions for the physical development of different parts of the region, should not be regarded as final.

Three new "money boxes" are also suggested. They are: an extension of urban aid for people; a new environmental grant for places; and the transportation grant already proposed by the last Government for movement.

Union chief brands 'fly-by-night' shipowners

From Our Correspondent Torquay
Shipping companies that plied trade routes not only under flags of convenience but with crews of convenience were branded yesterday as maritime fly-by-nights, which would have to be curbed.

The union is very concerned at the moves, begun by the last government, to vastly expand the role of the Red Ensign in this direction by utilizing the notorious tax haven of Hongkong. This device would be nothing less than a sweatshop charter, giving free rein to those shipowners who are planning to expand their use of that rather equally harmful device, the use of crews of convenience.

Army dilemma over anti-tank weapon

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent
The Army has decided it needs an infantry anti-tank guided weapon, similar to those which helped the Arabs to initial success in last year's Middle East war. But a final decision depends on the review of defence spending, which is not expected until late summer at the earliest.

The French want Britain to buy the Hot missile, a Franco-German big sister to Milan, and are offering as bait the prospect of British joining forces with France and Germany to develop the next generation of anti-tank guided weapons together. Hot also has the most impressive range and sighting system.

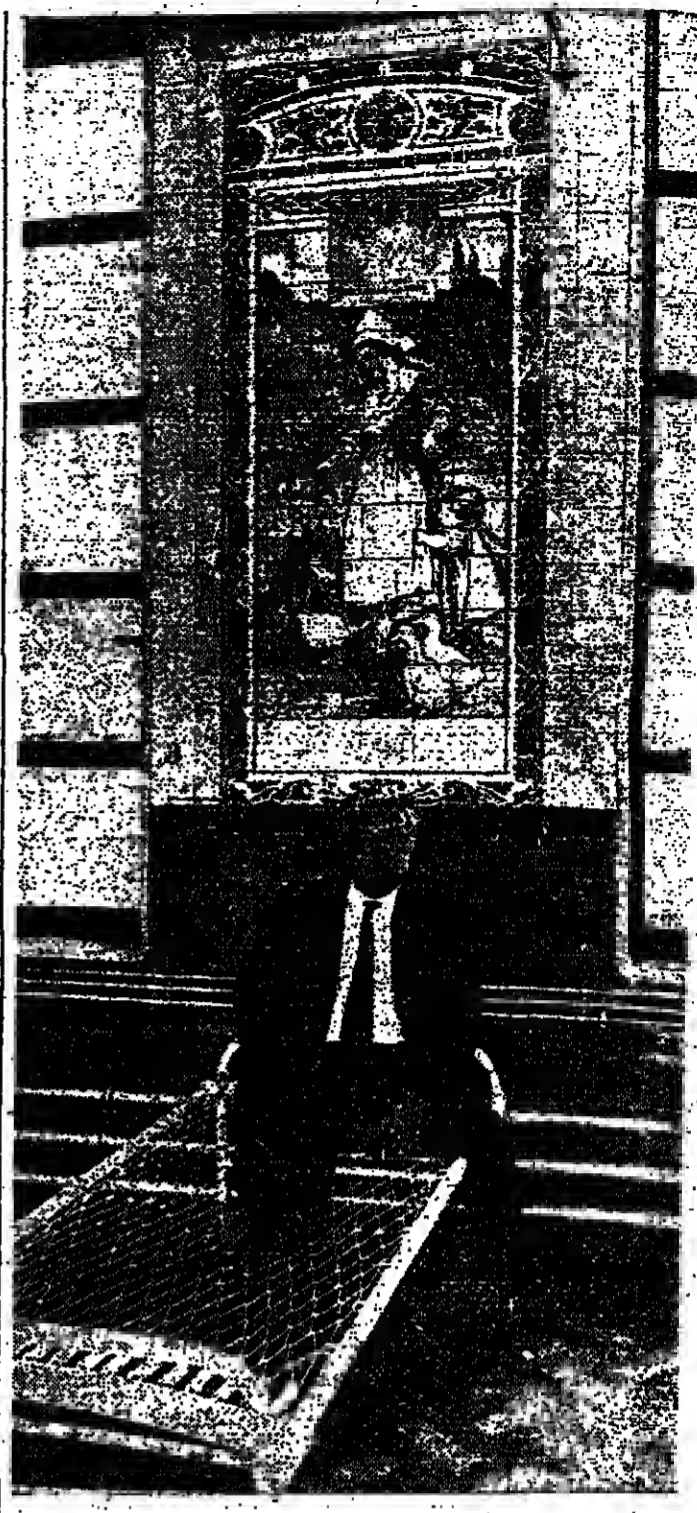
The Milan, which is easily carried and can be fired from the shoulder, has a better guidance system than the Sagger, the Russian wire-guided weapon. Its range of 25 to 2,000 metres is also superior.

The third and cheapest competitor is the American missile, which was successfully used in Vietnam and performed impressively during trials in Germany two years ago.

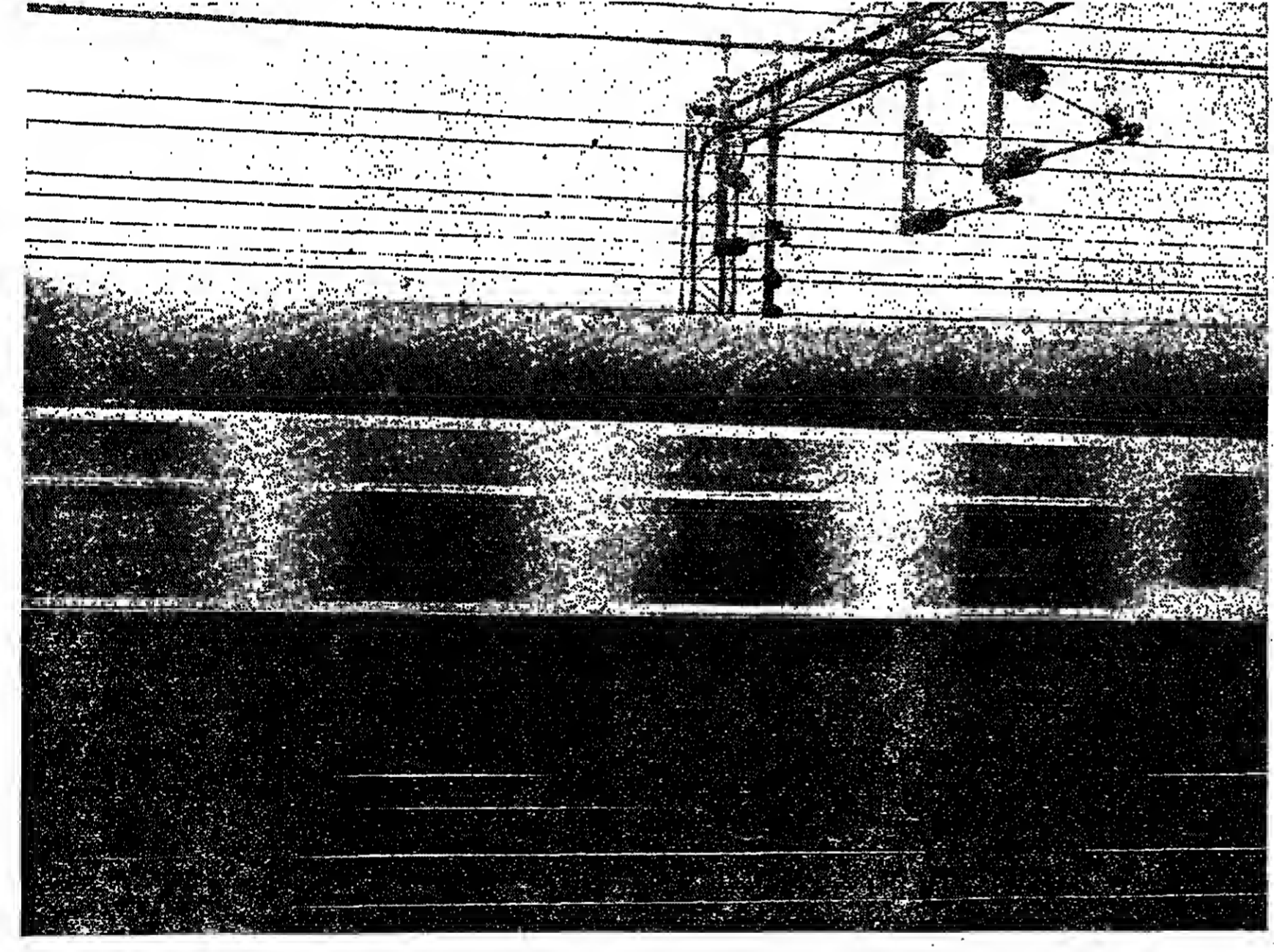
Extra cover for motorists

By Our Political Staff
Drivers of vehicles registered in Britain will be able to enter Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland from May 27 without vehicle insurance checks. The five countries will have the same insurance arrangements for British motorists as EEC countries.

extra cover is limited to liabilities that, by law, have to be covered in the other countries. Vehicle users who want their full United Kingdom cover to continue to apply in the five countries must get a "green card".



Alderman Paddy O'Connor, chairman of the Greater Lond Council's subcommittee for the single homeless, visiting a disused Charing Cross Hospital yesterday. The hospital has been taken over as a shelter for the homeless.



"You know, I think we could work with Capital & Counties."
A true story. Not long ago, the Development Committee of one of our larger cities visited London to choose a property development company to help them with a major scheme of urban renewal. They looked at Capital & Counties - and at one other big company. At Capital & Counties, we made sure they met key staff at all levels. Showed them some of our properties and projects in hand. And then told them just what we thought the new scheme might mean - in terms of improved access, easier shopping, social amenity and general benefit to the people who lived in the city. The other company took a rather different line; and discussed the scheme almost entirely in terms of cost, rent, rates - and profit. On the Committee's homeward train, there was a long silence. Then one of the members said: "You know... I think we could work with Capital & Counties." Which is how Capital & Counties came to add another multi-million pound project to their development programme worth £350 million gross. The moral is that - especially in development, which shapes city centres and people's lives - thinking only about profit isn't necessarily the best way to make one. And Capital & Counties, with total assets of £281 million, in nine countries around the world, learned it long ago.

Handicapped children's lively art goes on show

By Penny Symon
A lively and imaginative exhibition of art by physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped children, organized by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, opened at the Royal Exchange in London yesterday.

Mother is cleared of attempted murder

Tina Prowse, aged 19, of Road, Reading, Berkshire, cleared on the direction of Justice Phillips at Reading Crown Court yesterday of attempting to murder her daughter and causing grievous bodily harm with intent.

Tory policies questioned at women's conference

The Conservative Party leadership may be faced with a number of resolutions criticising party policy and presentation at the annual Conservative women's conference in London on May 21 and 22.

Brothers found dead in disused air raid shelter

Two young brothers missing since Sunday night from their home at Aldershot, Hampshire, were found dead in a disused air raid shelter on military land yesterday.

Group plans Britain's first ecological housing society

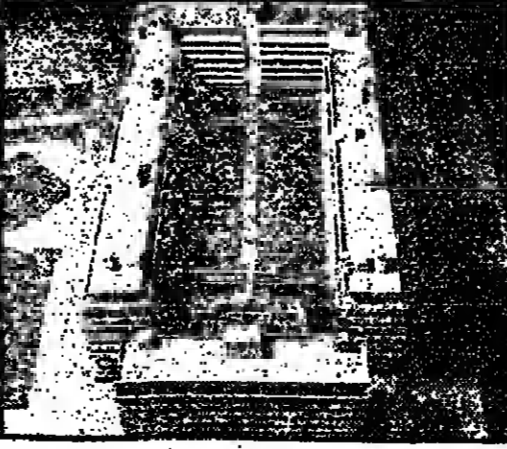
A group of people will meet in Radlett, Hertfordshire, tomorrow to establish what is thought to be the country's first ecological housing society.

CO reprimanded

Lieutenant Commander Robert Canning Smith, commanding officer of the submarine Grampus, was ordered to be reprimanded by a court martial at Portsmouth yesterday after pleading guilty to a charge of hazing his vessel by negligence.

Group plans Britain's first ecological housing society

Their scheme is planned to build a two-storey and three-storey houses of fairly traditional appearance, developed by a co-ownership (not build) housing society, financed by government grants.



More good urban planning from Capital & Counties: Arundel Great Court, now being built off London's Strand.

Capital & Counties Property Company Limited
Doing well, by developing better.

WEST EUROPE

Mitterrand appeal for Gaullist support

From Richard Wigg Paris, May 6. With a clear appeal to Gaullist voters to give him their support, M. Francois Mitterrand, the candidate of the left, today launched his campaign to win the French presidency at the second ballot on May 19.



M. Mitterrand, candidate of the left, at a press conference after hearing the first round results.

He attacked the Finance Minister for having allowed French industry to be either bought by foreign or multinational concerns, or become dependent technologically. Gaullists who still respect M. Giscard d'Estaing's "No" in the 1969 referendum might also be enticed over.

Table of results in first round

The final first round results for France and the Overseas Territories, announced by the Ministry of Interior, are given below. Of a total of 30,618,768, 25,781,265 (84.19 per cent) voted. There were 25,467,726 valid votes (83.17 per cent).

Table with 3 columns: Candidate, Votes, % of valid votes. Includes Mitterrand (UL), Giscard d'Estaing (RI), Chaban-Delmas (D), Royer (IG), Laguerre (I), Mitterrand (R), Le Pen (FR), Mitterrand (R), Mitterrand (R), Mitterrand (R), Mitterrand (R).

tor in yesterday's vote—though M. Giscard d'Estaing's score is impressive—there was a clear loser, M. Chaban-Delmas. The extent of his defeat was a surprise, as was the strong advance of the extreme left, under the banner of Mlle Laguerre, the only woman candidate.

Although the Gaullist party was the loser in the first round, the Gaullist voters are the real winners of the second ballot. M. Giscard d'Estaing's ability to gain the few per cent he needs to win depends on Gaullist support.

No political colours barred in Portugal

From Harry Debelius Lisbon, May 6. A spokesman for the military junta today promised a rosy future for politicians in Lisbon, but said that all the roses would not be red.

Churches urge junta to free the colonies

From Our Correspondent Geneva, May 6. The World Council of Churches appealed to Portugal's military junta today to allow self-determination in the African territories as a prelude to full independence.

Mr Callaghan pacifies Strasbourg

Strasbourg, May 6.—Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer, president of the European Parliament, met Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary today and the two men smoothed over ill-feelings caused by the British Minister's refusal to meet the Dutchman last month.

party compositions of the delegations of the member countries. Other subjects discussed during the meeting were Portugal and Italy.

IF YOUR STAFF ARE GETTING SICK AND TIRED WORKING FOR YOU, THIS IS WHAT YOU CAN DO.

EEC seen as ray of hope for Northern Ireland

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, May 6. British withdrawal from the European Community was not a possibility which anyone in Northern Ireland could contemplate with equanimity, Mr Roy Bradford, of the Northern Ireland Executive, said in Brussels today.

Moscow firm on Hess imprisonment

Moscow, May 6.—A leading Soviet commentator, Mr Viktor Mayevsky, has reaffirmed Moscow's insistence that Rudolf Hess should serve out his life sentence, as a deterrent to neo-Nazis who have made him "a source of inspiration".

Icelandic coalition splits

Reykjavik, May 6.—One of the three parties in Iceland's coalition Government resigned today over proposed anti-inflation measures and called for the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Four quintuplets survive in France

Nancy, France, May 6.—One of the quintuplets born prematurely here yesterday, a boy, died today, doctors said. The other three boys and a girl are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.—Reuter.

Bonn opposition gains momentum in poll

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, May 6. The Christian Democrats, the West German opposition mainstay, maintained the impetus of their return to public favour in yesterday's municipal elections in the Saar, where final results were computed today.

Bonn opposition gains momentum in poll

The big test for the Social Democrats will be on June 9, when voting takes place in the state parliamentary election in Lower Saxony. Having lost over 10 per cent in March at the comparable election in Hamburg, the party must restrict its losses there to below 5 per cent to justify the claim that it has stopped the rot.

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OVERSEAS

Black Rhodesian policeman killed by shots at launch across Zambezi near Zambia army camp

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, May 6. A black Rhodesian policeman was shot dead yesterday when a police launch patrolling the Zambezi river as it passed a Zambia Army camp at Chiawa, about 14 miles downstream from the Chirundu border post.

Rhodesian shoreline, well within Rhodesian waters. The attack was unprovoked. Tension along the border between Rhodesia and Zambia had appeared to have relaxed. In November, Mr Donald Colas, a British technician working for the Central African Power Board, was kidnapped and held for several days by Zambian troops working on the wall of the Kariba dam.

ment and the farming industry by telling its black members to stop working on Rhodesian tobacco farms. Some have already done so and Mr Adrian Griffith, Secretary of Agriculture, today called the decision by the sett a "deliberate attempt to cause dislocation in the economy".

Army units ready to break Indian rail strike

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, May 6. Militant railwaymen today set the stage for a possibly violent showdown with the Indian Government by declaring that all work on the railways would cease from 6 am on Wednesday unless there was a "just settlement" of their demands.

White South Africans plan heroes welcome for Lions

The British Lions rugby team was smuggled out of Heathrow Airport last night to begin its controversial tour of South Africa and Rhodesia. Although their luggage was checked in normally three hours before their flight, the 30 players went directly to the South African Airlines jumbo jet under police protection without going through the usual formalities.

They have been so determined to see the Lions play here that, uncharacteristically, they kept completely out of the argument raging in Britain over whether the team should come. Not only during the recent fairly bitter general election campaign was the issue mentioned, indicating some sort of tacit agreement among all parties that the least said about the matter the better.

Mr Callaghan for talks on defence in Washington

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent. James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Washington on May 21 and 22 for a meeting of the Central Treaty Organization (Cento). This will give him the opportunity to discuss with the United States Government the many questions which are arising from the present intensive review of Britain's defence commitments.

Kenya releases British manager on bail

Nairobi, May 6.—Mr Timothy Barton, a British estate manager, held in jail in Kericho, Kenya, was today accused of publicly conducting himself in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace and released on bail.

Spassky's illness delays chess

Moscow, May 6.—Today's chess game between Boris Spassky, the former world champion, and Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet grandmaster, has been postponed until Wednesday because Spassky is not well.

Buddhist nuns stage peace march in Saigon

From Victoria Britain Saigon, May 6. Twenty Buddhist nuns and Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, the pacifist lawyer, all self-styled members of the Third Force, led the first march since 1972 through the streets of Saigon on Buddha's birthday today, calling for peace and the release of political prisoners.

Peron visit to Russia

Moscow, May 6.—President Juan Peron of Argentina will visit the Soviet Union later this year, probably in September or October, Senator Gerald R. Ford, the Argentine Economics Minister, said here today.—Reuter.

Whitlam popularity rises

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, May 6. The popularity of Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, has risen by 4 per cent since February, according to the latest public opinion poll organized on behalf of The Age newspaper.

Nepal minister escapes grenade attack

From Our Correspondent Kathmandu, May 6. Prayag Raj Singh Suwal, Nepal's Minister of Public Works and Transport, escaped unhurt when a hand grenade was thrown at his car last night, injuring three passers-by. The attack took place in a narrow alley in the centre of Kathmandu. The minister was on his way home after visiting his wife's family and was alone in the car.

Andes men talk of cannibalism

By a Staff Reporter. Cannibalism was on the minds of the survivors of the Andes air crash in 1972, but when Fernando Parrado first quietly mentioned it to a friend he was told he was going crazy. The next day, in sub-zero temperatures, desperate hunger had driven many people to talk about it. Senior Parrado, aged 24, and now a businessman, revealed yesterday.

Bridge Olympia opens in Las Palmas

From Our Bridge Correspondent Las Palmas, May 6. The 1974 World Bridge Olympiad opened here yesterday. Sixty-four teams took part in the three-day qualifying event of the mixed teams championship. The teams are in 12 pools, with four teams for each to qualify for the final.



Dr Kissinger and King Hussein after their arrival by helicopter to visit the Roman amphitheatre at Jerash yesterday. The King himself had piloted the helicopter from Amman.

Settlers insist Israel keeps Golan

From Eric Marsden Quneitra, May 6. While arguments rage in Jerusalem and Damascus over the future of this isolated town on the Golan Heights, Jewish settlers in the area are making further efforts to hold the government to its promise not to withdraw beyond the 1967 ceasefire line. They plan to send a delegation to demonstrate during tomorrow's emergency debate in the Knesset.

to identify shops in the main street says a faded sign showing a pair of scissors and the plaque of Dr K. Basha, dental surgeon, whose clinic walls bear Israeli graffiti. Until the war last October a petrol station and an adjacent smelter catered for Israeli soldiers and visiting journalists, but now they, too, are closed. With the border farther north, Quneitra is a ghost town.

asked about the suggested compromise by which Quneitra would go back to Syria, but the hills would be kept by Israel. "They say they will put in civilians," Mr Ahmed fibril is a civilian. (Mr fibril is the leader of the PELP General Command which claimed responsibility for the Kiryat Shmona massacre last month).

Anxiety in Knesset on Cyprus talks

Continued from page 1. Syrian leaders, he is to hold another meeting with the President at which Syria's latest position will be defined. The superpower contacts are an expression of the Soviet Union's determination to play an active role in any settlement on the Syrian front. From the start the Russians had made clear that they would not tolerate a repetition of the lone diplomacy of the Americans on the Suez front.

Psychiatrist seeks release of Soviet general

Moscow, May 6.—The chief psychiatrist at the hospital where General Pyotr Grigorenko, the civil rights advocate, is being held has written to his superiors demanding the general's release. Mrs Grigorenko said today. "She said that despite the doctor's fears for his life—he had a serious heart attack last month—the secret police (KGB) are blocking the general's discharge."

'Pravda' praises Labour policy trends

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, May 6. Various recent statements by Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, that the Labour Government intends to seek closer and more productive relations with the Soviet Union are taken up in today's Pravda. Under a London dateline, two veteran Pravda correspondents, based in Britain, and Mr Tomas Kolesnichenko, formerly in Washington, jointly commend Mr Callaghan for voicing his resolve to promote a successful conclusion of the European security conference and the talks on the mutual balanced reduction of forces in central Europe.

Whitlam popularity rises

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, May 6. The popularity of Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, has risen by 4 per cent since February, according to the latest public opinion poll organized on behalf of The Age newspaper. A week ago, when the poll was taken, Mr Whitlam was popular with 46 per cent of the voters.

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Hughes link seen in Watergate break-in

From Patrick Brogan Washington, May 6. The Senate Watergate committee is reported to believe that the reason behind the original Watergate burglary was an attempt to discover what the Democrats knew about the connection between Mr Howard Hughes, the millionaire financier, and President Nixon.

would have damaged the President's chances of reelection. Mr Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic national committee, had once worked for Mr Hughes as a public relations consultant. The Wall Street Journal claims today that Mr Mitchell feared that Mr O'Brien might have learnt about the Hughes money and had his telephone tapped in the committee office in the Watergate building.

Mr Rebozo came into it because he was a friend of Mr Richard Danner, a senior member of Mr Hughes's staff. Mr Danner had introduced Mr Rebozo to Mr Nixon when he was a junior congressman. It was alleged that, besides passing on money to Mr Rebozo, he tried to persuade Mr John Mitchell, then Attorney General, to waive the Justice Department's objections to Mr Rebozo's acquisition of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas and Air West.

They did, however, bug the telephone of Mr Spencer Oliver, whose role was to coordinate the activities of state party chairmen. Now the story has a twist. Mr Oliver, who was once a "plumber" of having got wind of a secret meeting in Maine between Mr Mitchell and a Hughes emissary and that why Mr Mitchell was interested in his telephone conversations.

Settlers insist Israel keeps Golan

From Eric Marsden Quneitra, May 6. While arguments rage in Jerusalem and Damascus over the future of this isolated town on the Golan Heights, Jewish settlers in the area are making further efforts to hold the government to its promise not to withdraw beyond the 1967 ceasefire line. They plan to send a delegation to demonstrate during tomorrow's emergency debate in the Knesset.

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# Two Sir Ivor colts to dispute Chester Vase

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent  
Within only days of their setback at Newmarket on Saturday, **Lancelot** and **Vicent-O'Brien** are back in harness again today at Chester, trying this time to win the Chester Vase. They are bringing with them a two-year-old colt named Sir Ivor, about whom comparatively little has been heard, what with **Apalachee** and **Calium** stealing most of the headlines.  
Sir Ivor has won in Ireland, this spring, racing over a mile and a half, which is the distance of today's race, and I have heard that he will be hard to best this afternoon.  
Sir Ivor's early days at Ballydoyle were anything but successful. He had been backed on the inside of his stable just before he left his owner's, **Jim Phillips's**, stud near Newmarket. At the time his injury seemed to be merely superficial, but things got worse and he had to spend his first 18 weeks at Ballydoyle in his box.  
By the time that he had recovered Sir Ivor was much too above himself, and he had only an eye for the hills in the stable. His homework was far from encouraging, and it was only after his first race as a two-year-old that he began to please O'Brien. Fortunately, he has not looked back since then. He won over a mile by five lengths in the **King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes** at Ascot in 1965.  
Through **Beaumont O'Brien** has a line on the both, and I am inclined to regard Imperial Prince, the other Sir Ivor colt in the field, and **Jupiter Plus** as greater dangers, even though **Paddy Prendergast** warned me in March that **Imperial Prince** was beginning to fill him with hope.  
**Imperial Prince** is a half-brother to the brilliant classic filly, **Altezza Royale**. True, he only scrambled home in the **Woodlinton Stakes** at Newmarket three weeks ago, but he won in spite of racing on only three shoes, proving spread a pace at the start. **Imperial Prince** is brilliant with promise, precisely the type who ought to improve race by race in the first half of the season.  
**Jupiter Plus** is a full brother to **Silver Cloud**, who won this prize in 1962. **Jupiter Plus** is regarded highly at Palace House, Newmarket, where he is trained for his owner and breeder, **Tom Blackwell**, by **Bruce Hobbs**, and he was considered good enough by them to run in the **Dewhurst Stakes** in the autumn. He finished only fourth, but the distance in today's race is more in keeping with his pedigree.  
Straight as a Die, **Dawlish** and **Royal Quarter** complete the field. **Straight as a Die** is owned by **Bryan Jenkins**; **Dawlish** by his wife, **Rose**. They were trained in separate stables, **Straight as a Die** by **Barry Hills**, who won this race a year ago with **Proverb**; and **Dawlish** by **Eric Coombs**. All in all, this has the makings of a needle affair in the family.  
Dawlish finished fifth in the Free Handicap, **Straight as a Die** was rather disappointing at Epsom, where he failed to cope with **Live Love** in the **Wortley Stakes**. **Royal Quarter** caught his stable on the hip when he won at Newbury. Being their second string he was underrated in the betting, but he never looked like being beaten in the straight.  
Piggott has two more good rides.



Murton Crags winning the Leith Handicap at Edinburgh.

The curtain will rise with what should develop into a fierce sprint for the **Lily Asnes Stakes** between the three untested fillies, **Iribal East**, **Avalara** and **Frocca**. **Frocca**, who will start favourite, I am sure of that, but even she may fall in give 3 lb to **Avalara**, who sped round Warwick in a quick time on Easter Monday to win her first and only race. She has been kept fresh especially with today in mind.  
STATE OF GRIND (off) S.D. Chester Good, Windsor Firm, Sandown Moderate, Good, Newmarket Poor, Northampton Good, Worcester (Tomorrow) Fair.

## Chester programme

- 2.15 LILY AGNES STAKES (2-y-o: 911: 5f)**
- 2.45 GROSVENOR STAKES (3-y-o: 873: 11m 85yds)**
- 3.15 CHESTER HANDICAP (2-424: 11m 85yds)**
- 3.45 CHESTER VASE (3-y-o: 851: 11m 65yds)**

## Windsor programme

- 6.0 QUICKLY PLATE (2-y-o: fillies: 227: 5f)**
- 6.30 MEADOW HANDICAP (Selling: 288: 11m 22yds)**
- 7.0 SPITAL HANDICAP (667: 6f)**
- 7.30 FROGMORE PLATE (2-y-o: 827: 5f)**

## Wolverhampton results

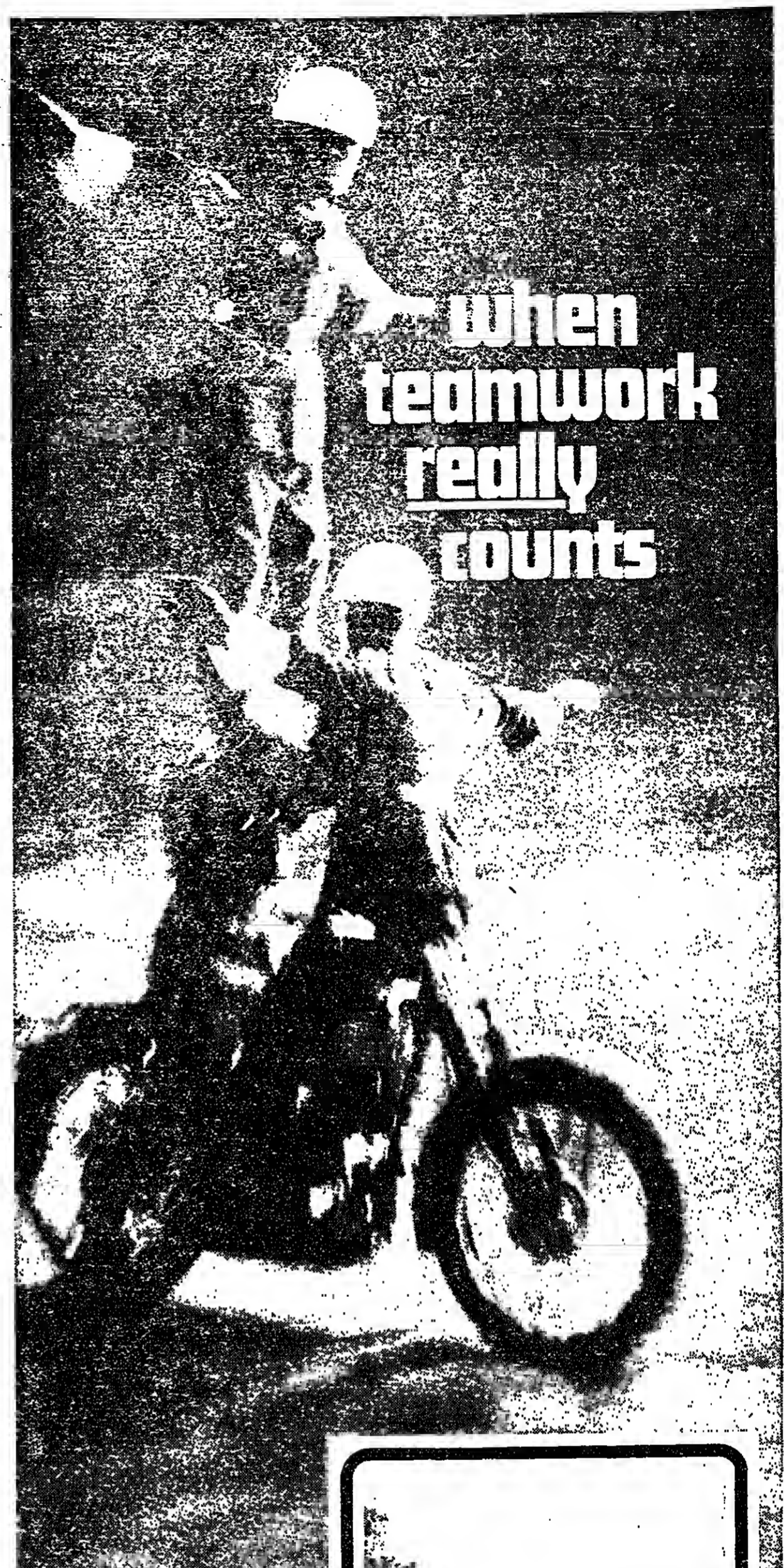
1.41 **LICHFIELD PLATE** (10: 1) 1. **CONSTITUTION** (M. J. V. Trainer: M. J. V.) 2. **...**  
2.45 **RUCLEY STAKES** (11: 1) 1. **...**  
3.45 **SPITAL HANDICAP** (11: 1) 1. **...**  
4.45 **FROGMORE PLATE** (11: 1) 1. **...**

## Chester selections

- 2.15 **AVARA** is specially recommended. 2.45 **The Dunce**. 3.15 **Small Game**. 3.45 **Sir Ivor**. 4.15 **Father Christmas**. 4.45 **Parlais**.

## Windsor selections

- 6.0 **Intendant**. 6.30 **Marallo** **Blow Girl**.
- 7.0 **Captive Dream**. 7.30 **Kingshot**. 8.30 **Lucky Queen**.



# When teamwork really counts

The arena is hushed in breathtaking silence as the daring display team speed by, thrilling the crowds with their spectacular programme of split-second motorcycle acrobatics—perfect in every way... the ultimate test of teamwork!  
It's the same with building and civil engineering contracts—Tilcon take a pride in perfect timing—in being in the right place at the right time—with the men, the resources, the strategically placed depots—all co-ordinated to provide an efficient and dependable service to these vital industries.

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to keep your contracts moving

**Fontwell Park**  
2.0.1. **NAPOLEON** (11:1) 1. **...**  
2.0.2. **EGGAR** (11:1) 2. **...**

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SPORT

Cricket

Oxford University's most heartening day for a long time

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
OXFORD: Oxford University, with enough batting wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 216 runs.

took two good catches in the gully. Glover a better one at mid-on. In roughly the length of a lecture Nottinghamshire went from 98 for one to 148 all out.

Yorkshire home with only two balls to spare

By Alan Gibson
CHESTERFIELD: Yorkshire (3 bats) beat Derbyshire by two wickets. The Queen's Park ground was like a football pitch.

Gloucestershire falter after early progress

TACANTON: Somerset (3 bats) beat Gloucestershire by 81 runs. In the continued Benson and Hedges match, Gloucester, starting at 14 for no wicket from five overs against the Somerset score of 255 for eight, made excellent early progress with Sadia leading the way.



Bedi: bowled with cunning against Hampshire.

Bedi's six wickets trim Hampshire's progress

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire with four first innings wickets in hand are 93 runs ahead of the Indians. Bisben Bedi, the entertaining left arm slow bowler, spun out the last six Hampshire batsmen for 56 runs at Southampton yesterday.

Slow bowling by East and Hobbs causes disarray

By Richard Streton
CHELMSFORD: Essex (3 points) beat Sussex by 102 runs. For the second day in succession slow bowling played an important part yesterday in deciding a one-day match. On Sunday the Indians in compiling their 202, Gilliat played the role with 69 in a stand of 102 in 68 minutes, with Turner hitting 12 fours and facing even Bedi with ease.

Cambridge take punishment

CAMBRIDGE: Warwickshire, with four first innings wickets in hand, are 75 runs ahead of Cambridge University. Cambridge University's bowlers were thrashed by Warwickshire's West Indian players.

Graveney XI for Penshurst

The 25th anniversary of the first recorded cricket match played at Penshurst Place, Tonbridge, the home of Lord De Lisle, will take place on May 19 with a match in which a Kent team, led by Michael Dennis, will play a team drawn from England and the Commonwealth.

Football

Aston Villa dismiss Crowe and Wylie

Aston Villa have dismissed their manager Vic Crowe and his assistant Ron Wylie. Crowe, a former Welsh international who spent most of his playing career with Aston Villa, guided his first management experience with the North American club Atlanta.

Mercer includes Nish in England party

David Nish, the Derby County defender, has been added to the England party for the Home International series, also the match against Argentina and England's first test match.

Yesterday's results

Table listing football results from various leagues including the Third Division, Fourth Division, and various cup competitions.

Today's fixtures

Table listing football fixtures for the day, including league matches and cup games.

Hockey

England in prolonged campaign of front running against France

From Sydney Friskin
Madrid, May 6
England 0
France 0
England, playing with growing assurance, defeated France in a lively match to finish on top of Pool C in the European Cup hockey tournament today.

Not even a dash of tradition in this bizarre cocktail

From Rex Bellamy
Montreal, May 6
The best tennis players in the world are probably those assembling in Dallas, Texas, to contest the first of the four Grand Slam World Championship Tennis circuits.

Golf

Berry leaves rivals behind in qualifying for Penfold

Peter Berry, in only his second season as a professional, left all his rivals floundering when he stormed to a 65 for 18 in the 18-hole pro-qualifying round for the \$12,000 Penfold golf tournament at Hill Barre yesterday.

Real Tennis

Tennis players may find the ball not so predictable

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent
Charles Swallow and the professional, Norwood Cripps, are defending the British open real tennis title for the second year in a row by Cutty Sark, which was won at Queen's Club yesterday.

Athletics

Jipcho admits he was better off as amateur

By Neil Allen
The world's best amateur athlete can earn more from sport by staying amateur. Jipcho, the great Kenyan runner who has now made public a confession he had been to bank \$7,500 (about £3,180) rate of \$500 a victory end \$2 grand place and \$100 for third.

South African recovers after setback

David Segal, one of 80 Africa's best players, stretched over three sets but winning his first round match at the Madison Square Court tournament, sponsored by IBM, yesterday.

Baseball

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NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Diego Padres 5, New York Mets 4. American League: Boston Red Sox 4, Detroit Tigers 3.

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# KHRUSHCHEV MEMOIRS Spy plane incident which ruined the chance of peaceful coexistence

(Published with the authorization of Time Magazine, exclusive to The Times)

After my trip in the United States, the governments of four nations—the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union—arranged to meet in Paris to discuss the possibility of an agreement on disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

Then, suddenly, something happened which dashed any hopes we might have had. At five o'clock on the morning of May 1, 1960 my telephone rang. I picked up the receiver, and the voice on the other end said, "Minister of Defence Marshal Malinovsky reporting." He went on to tell me that an American U-2 reconnaissance plane had crossed the border of Afghanistan into Soviet airspace and was flying toward Sverdlovsk. I replied that it was up to him to shoot down the plane by whatever means he could. Malinovsky said he had already given the order adding, "if our anti-aircraft units can just keep their eyes open and stop yawning long enough, I'm sure we'll knock the plane down."

They were making these flights to show us our impotence. Well we weren't impotent any longer.

We did everything we could to intercept the U-2s. We shot it down with our fighters. They couldn't reach the altitude. Fortunately, that time our surface-air missiles had already started rolling off the production line. It looked like they were going to be the answer to our problems.

Flight Minister Andrei Gromyko had other ideas. He was a good civil servant who always went by the book. When word reached him that another U-2 was flying over our country, he prepared a draft of a protest to be issued either as a diplomatic note or as a Tass statement. He submitted this document to me, but I proposed to the comrades in the leadership that we not accept it. I said official protests were no longer enough. The Americans were making these flights to show us our impotence. Well, we weren't impotent any longer.

Later on in the day after Comrade Malinovsky notified me about the U-2 flight, the annual May Day military parade took place on Red Square. The sky was sunny and beautiful. The celebration was jubilant; the mood of the working people was joyous. In the midst of the proceedings Marshal Biryuzov, commander-in-chief of our anti-aircraft defences, mounted the reviewing stand on top of the Mausoleum and whispered in my ear. He informed me the U-2 had been shot down; the pilot had been taken prisoner and was already under investigation.

## Eisenhower offered us his backside and we obliged by kicking it as hard as we could

I went out of my way not to accuse the President in my own statements. As long as President Eisenhower was discredited from the U-2 affair, we could continue our policy of strengthening Soviet-United States relations which had begun with my trip to America and my talks with Eisenhower.

But the Americans wouldn't let the matter rest there. One day in May we got a report that President Eisenhower had publicly acknowledged that he had known about the U-2 flight in advance, and he had approved it. He argued that he was forced to resort to such means because the Soviet Union was, as they used to say, a "closed society".

This was a highly unreasonable statement, not to say a foolish one. It was as though Eisenhower were boasting arrogantly about what the United States could do and would do. Eisenhower's stand cancelled any opportunity for us to get him out of the ticklish situation he was in. I was no longer possible for us to spare the President. He had so openly offered us his backside, and we obliged him by kicking it as hard as we could.



Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot, looking at the wreckage of his plane, which had been put on display in a pavilion in Gorky Recreational Park, Moscow.

The U-2 affair was a landmark in our struggle against the American imperialists who were waging the Cold War. My visit to the United States the preceding autumn had seemed to herald a promising shift in United States policy towards our country, but now—thanks to the U-2—the honeymoon was over.

A few days later, after we were already in the air flying towards Paris for the conference with Eisenhower, Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, Comrade Malinovsky, and I began to think over the situation. We felt our responsibility—and the tension that went with it—more acutely than ever. The fact that just before this meeting the United States had dared to send its U-2 reconnaissance plane against us. It was as though the Americans had deliberately tried to place a time bomb under the meeting set to go off just as we were about to sit down with them at the negotiating table.

What else could we expect from such a country? Could we really expect it to come to a reasonable agreement with us? No! So the conference was doomed before it began. These doubts kept nagging at my brain. I became more and more convinced that our pride and dignity would be damaged if we

went ahead with the meeting as though nothing had happened. Our prestige would suffer, especially to the third world. After all, we were the injured party. If anybody had a right to bring the matter of the U-2 up, it was our side. Naturally, some countries would blame us for the failure of the meeting. Let them. We simply could not go to Paris pretending everything was fine.

Our reputation depended on our making some sort of protest; we owed it to world public opinion, particularly public opinion in Communist countries and those countries fighting for their independence. I saw that the only way out was to present the United States with an ultimatum: the Americans would have to apologize officially for sending their spy plane Soviet Russia, and the President of the United States would have to retract what he said about America's "right" to conduct reconnaissance over our territory.

I expressed these thoughts to Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko about the plane. He agreed. Then I talked it over with Malinovsky. He, too, said he felt I was absolutely right. I dictated my ideas for a new declaration to the stenographers we had with us, and Andrei Andreyevich instructed

his staff to sit down and draft a new declaration. The document had to be turned out in 24 degrees. Since we hadn't discussed a new declaration with the collective leadership, we had to transmit the draft to Moscow for examination by the other comrades. We received an answer from Moscow right away: the comrades in the leadership gave their complete approval to our new position. Thus we had left Moscow with a set of documents pointing in the opposite direction.

When we arrived, I thought to myself, "Well, here we are, ready to demand an apology from the President. But what if he refuses to apologize? What if he doesn't call off reconnaissance flights against us?" I remembered that when we were Eisenhower's guests in Washington, we had given him an invitation to pay a return visit to the Soviet Union. He had accepted our invitation with thanks. But under the conditions that had developed, with our relations falling to pieces, we couldn't possibly offer our hospitality to someone who had already, so to speak, made a mess at his host's table. It was Eisenhower without a first hearing who apologized.

Thus, once again, Eisenhower showed himself to be under the strong influence of his Secretary of State. At the earlier four-power meeting in Geneva in 1955, Eisenhower took all his

would be an intolerable insult to the leadership of our country. That's why the thought crossed my mind that in our declaration we should threaten to withdraw our invitation to Eisenhower unless he gave us his assurance that the U-2 flights would be cancelled.

The other members of the delegation agreed. We quickly dispatched this new position to Moscow and immediately received approval from the leadership.

I demanded an apology from President Eisenhower, as well as assurances that no more American reconnaissance planes would be permitted to fly over Soviet territory. My interpreter, Comrade Sukhadrev, told me he noticed, while reading the English translation of my statement, that Eisenhower turned to his Secretary of State, Christian Herter, and said, "Well, why not? Why don't we go ahead and make a statement of apology? Herter said no—and he said it in such a way, with such a grimace on his face, that he left no room for argument on the issue. As a result, Eisenhower refused to apologize."

Tomorrow: Common ground with President Kennedy.  
© Little, Brown & Co. by the publisher in this country by Andre Deutsch in late summer.

## SPORT

### Olympic Games

#### Bamboo curtain lifted in France

By John Hennessey

As a result of a vote taken in a remote French provincial town over the weekend, the way is open for China to return to the Olympic movement. The International Weightlifting Federation meeting at Badenweiler, near Strasbourg, unanimously decided to accept China in membership and Peking has thus acquired the minimum of five affiliations to international federations to meet Olympic requirements.

The sports to which China were already affiliated were ice hockey, skating, rowing and volleyball, not exactly the frontpiece of any Olympic Games, but, enough, with the addition of weightlifting, to push a foot through the bamboo curtain.

Volleyball is something of an oddity, because China wrote to withdraw from the federation on the admission of Taiwan in 1968, but their re-joining was not rejected because it was inconspicuously presented. China have never renounced the matter and they have remained in membership and, in fact, take part in the volleyball events of the Asian Games at Tehran later this year. They have paid no subscription since 1968, but according to the rules of the federation this does not automatically disqualify them and there has been no indication on the federation's part to kick them out.

A sixth nation is likely to fall later this month when the International Federation of Footballers meet at Monte Carlo to decide whether to admit to membership China or Taiwan. In the prevailing atmosphere it is fairly likely they will choose Taiwan.

Later rowing will put a paddler in for China, already provisional members of the International Canoeists Federation, are expected to become full members when the federation meet in October. The

next target then will be the equestrians. They have had an application from Peking and will discuss the matter in December.

The Chinese are picking off one by one those sports that either do not have Taiwan in membership or are prepared to ditch them in order to offer welcome to Peking. The 1968 officials have adopted this position, for their acceptance of China automatically means the ejection of Taiwan.

The tide, indeed, is flowing strongly towards Peking. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) so scornful of attempts at joining Mr Hsue Hsu, a citizen of Taiwan, elected to the IOC in unique circumstances. Mr Hsu, so far as I can gather, is the only member to have been elected in that contradictory of the recommendation of the IOC executive board. Delegation in the immediate context Mr Brundage successfully carried the main body of the assembly by the power of his personality and position.

The Chinese dilemma, in Olympic terms, has existed since 1958 when China withdrew their team from the Melbourne Games for "political reasons". Two years later China walked out of the movement altogether and the one Chinese IOC member, Mr Shou Yi Tong, resigned, since then the Taiwanese

have had the field to themselves, concerned only with the official title they should bear.

Originally the Chinese Olympic Committee, they were forced to change to Formosa because of the decision in Munich in 1959. It is interesting to recall that the proposer of the motion was Lord Killanin, now president of the IOC. They were, then, "Formosa" in Rome in 1960 (much against their will), "ROC" (representing Republic of China though Formosa was still the official title) in Tokyo in 1964 and they became officially the "Republic of China" at Mexico City in 1968.

Taiwan's position is readily understood. They have no objection, nor of course could they have, to China's competing at their side. Peking, on the other hand, seeks exclusion or representation in the conviction that the island belongs to China and that therefore all athletes there should compete under the Red Flag.

There are 26 sports in the Olympic movement, winter and summer, of whom the most important, athletics, strongly champions Taiwan's cause. It is likely to continue to do so while Lord Exeter is president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Exeter is a powerful voice within the IOC, too, but he may find the pressure of events tending to secure the other 25 members into the opposing camp.

No doubt the subject of China will loom large over the next IOC meeting, in Vienna in October. The pieces of the puzzle, as we all expect, Moscow will be chosen to host the Olympic Games of 1980 in preference to Los Angeles. How of course, the prospect, but, the way things are going, they may already have tested the temperature of the water in Montreal in 1976.

#### The professionals take over

From Rex Bellamy, Montreal, May 6

Eugene Rousseau is president of the committee organizing the Olympic Games, which are to be held here in July, 1976. He had an air of urbanity but slightly bored; (or weary?) courtesy when he conferred with the cosmopolitan corps of sports writers assembled for the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament. He also, emerged as a man with a gift for isolating the essence of his officialities—and the astuteness to think of all the right solutions.

His chief concern seems to be financial. "Everyone was very happy when we got the Games—and the realisation that we had to pay for the total budget was a shocking \$510m (about £240m)."

The committee is organising the Games. The city is building the installation. The "winter" orverts are. We are tackling the job on a self-financing basis. It is the first time this has been done completely. We started with an agreement to generate a, and got our ground to any of the level of government for subsidies.

Three important factors in the financing: (1) the sale of television rights; (2) the sale of commemorative coins and stamps. "We didn't

can't build a small town that doesn't fit into the plans of the city. One problem is the velodrome. We have the world cycling championships in August, so the building must be ready two years before the Games. The building is on schedule; we have more than two years and in Canada you can build a lot in two years."

Security? "What happened in Munich and Mexico is something you've got to live with. This is the type of society we are living in. We are prepared. We have left it to the professionals to do."

What were the staffing figures? "The Olympic Games Organising committee was formed as a legal entity in August, 1972. We were then five officers and a few secretaries. Today we are 200. As a permanent corps, we expect between 400 and 500, with about 12,000 auxiliaries."

The Olympic site of 1976 is now a mass of construction work. There is a huge area of Montreal that looks as if it has been heavily assaulted by bombs and had the wounds flattened by steamrollers. But the builders are working. To look around it and to listen to Mr Rousseau, is to feel sad about the eyesores of today yet optimistic about the promised majesty of 1976. The pieces and the massive and pervasive jigsaw puzzle that is a modern Olympics seem to be in safe hands.

### Boxing

#### Sponsor for Buchanan's world bout

By Neil Allen  
Boxing Correspondent

Keo Buchanan, the forgotten European lightweight champion and a leading contender for the world title, yesterday gained sponsorship from a promoter who could lead him to a world championship attempt before the end of the year.

William Hill, the bookmakers, are offering this sum to any promoter who will stage a title contest in Britain between Buchanan, and the reigning world champion at any time before the end of 1974. The offer of sponsorship has been agreed to by the British Boxing Board of Control and already it has been suggested that the bout could be held in the 13,000 capacity Kelvin Hall, in Glasgow, next September.

Buchanan's opponent would presumably be the World Boxing Council champion, Guts Ishimatsu of Japan, who has already been selected to defend his title against Buchanan before October 14. Ishimatsu has a contract tying him to the Los Angeles promoter, Mrs Alice Easton, but I understand that she might be willing to release him from this for a bout in Britain.

London yesterday, Buchanan was held forth to the press for at least 10 uninterrupted minutes, with his usual party lullaby. The reason he has not boxed often in this country is that he started his career in private boxing, only found fame abroad and then prised himself beyond the British promoters who would prefer to pay less than Buchanan's usual wage to a boxer. Buchanan, who confirmed yesterday that he has earned well over £200,000 in his career, admitted that the fight he lost the World Boxing Association's version of the world lightweight title to Roberto Duran of Panama, he had hoped, in the event of a victory, to announce his retirement with the ring.

"But I wasn't in the right frame of mind for the fight," recalled Buchanan. "I didn't box well, either. Looking back, the defeat by Duran may be done me good. After that I changed my approach. I made changes in my style. I hit harder and, let's face it, I kept going just when I was thinking of dropping out of the game."

Still much in Buchanan's mind, is his sixth round knock-out of Italy's Antonio Padua for the European title in Cagliari, he had a feeling right from the start that he didn't really want to know. He wouldn't look me in the eyes. He kept away from me. Sure, he caught me in the first round but I had a right on the top of the head but it stung, jolted me rather than gave me real trouble. After that, no problems."

Buchanan has been talking about having a rest from the ring until September, but he told me yesterday that he has now decided to box in Copenhagen on May 29 on the same bill as Joe Bugner's defence of the European heavyweight title against Mario Baruzzi, of Italy.

Looking forward to another chance at the world title, he summed up his own approach by saying, "I can always get on my toes and box as I used to in my early days. But now, if they come in close and start getting a hit tasy, then they find I can hand it too."

# We translate this

## into these

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Further particulars and application forms (returnable by 21st May, 1974), are available from Personnel Section, County Hall, Newport, Gwent, NP1 5XJ (telephone: Newport 53751 or Newport 65431, extension 303).

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission for Wales.

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This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission for England and other things being equal, preference will be given to serving local government officers.

Application forms from the Director of Personnel, Municipal Offices, Trippitt Street, George Street, Hull HU1 9BT, to whom completed applications should be sent by 20th May, 1974.

A. B. Wood,  
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Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, Brandenburgh House, Fulham Palace Road, London W8 9BH, to whom applications should be returned to arrive not later than 31 May, 1974.

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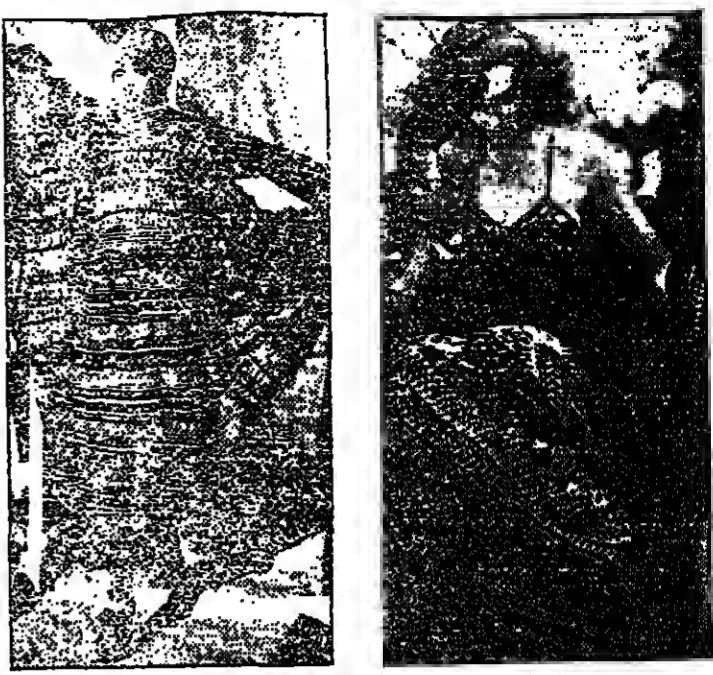
## Appointments Vacant

also on pages

11 and 26

by Prudence Glynn

# Fashion



Harry Kerr

## No home complete without one

Smart travellers suffer from jet-lag. I just suffer from dirty clothes and afe arms. Having been away seven times in only a few more weeks, I have the impression that my life is spent in the air or at the sink. It is not just the restriction of my slight wardrobe which is a chore; the business of travelling with anything too heavy to carry myself makes me fret for the obvious reasons, and, of course, once you are lumbered with anything to be consigned to the luggage hold and reclaimed you add aons to the journey, even if you are not the type to worry whether you will ever see your belongings again.

But there is a sharper point to my moan which, to judge by readers' inquiries, pricks them, too. Twice recently I have become involved without option in activities for which I simply did not have the right clothes. I do not, as a matter of fact, mind all that much myself, but it set me thinking about readers' problems when they go about on their own private affairs, or to conferences with their husbands, or into a small repetitive society.

The thing came to a head in Switzerland. I had gone thither as the guest of the Swiss textile industry in company with students and staff of Kingston Polytechnic's stellar fashion department to judge them against seven other European colleges to a series of "occasion" designs.

There are hazards about this sort of project anyway, because the "occasions" tend to be archaic or contrived, but what I last did realize was that since I last went on this trip, with Liverpool Polytechnic, the stolid Swiss have transformed it from a job into a junker. At my surprise and I fear, ungracious disposal was four days of profuse hospitality in a charming hotel in charming Bad Ragaz, all to see 64 dresses which I would normally dispose of in a couple of hours.

Now, I am a very proper judge, deeming it meet to give consideration to the results of hard work. I require a clear view and a quiet professional atmosphere. This was not forthcoming, and, as I have indicated, I was not dressed for participation. Had my shoes, with their four inch heels, not been Italian, I should now be among the walking wounded; I had no tennis shoes or racket, though by chance I had taken my swimsuit and hobbled sulkily in the thermal baths. But the lovely Alpine scenery—which with four hours between each event we had plenty of time to explore—was closed to me by my feet, and I did not feel in much of a party mood in my black separates for the regular gales.

But my boots were delightful and the Swiss fabrics used for all the entries were a recommendation, their colour and quality, imagination and individuality making it easy to see why in spite of huge price increases the Swiss fabrics hold their own. There was no shortage of talent in their use, either, particularly from Holland's Arnhem college and our own Kingston, which was the eventual overall winner in spite of missing every first prize via the amazing judging. A word of congratulation is due, too, to the makers-up man, provided by Juvenat Alberto, from Milan, somehow managed to give eight or more models in eight scenes appropriately witty, delicious faces.

Possibly as a result of all the air, or the sudden descent from a high altitude causing the local wine to express through my mental canons, when I got back there was mingled with regret for time not fully spent the germ of an idea to solve travellers' problems at a stroke, as they say.

You know how good hotels with swimming pools can always provide robes and suits if you need them? Well, my idea is that this concept should be greatly extended in fashion, and that private hosts with swank houses should get in on the act too and provide specialized clothes likely to be required for guests who come to stay. This would cut out all the anxiety about what to wear because what was in the cupboard would always be appropriate. It would prevent the nervous from travelling with two steamer trunks of clothes. Just in case "it would reduce expenditure on clothes for special occasions, cut out the ill-feeling caused by a bad brief for your hostess on what to bring, and allow you to travel with only hand luggage. Just before you dismiss my idea on grounds of style, fit and expense problems, consider that (a) there are no certain basic universal shapes in fashion which suit everybody; (b) loose fitting clothes and robes are much worn, also everyone is slim or plumping so you only need size 10s and size 14s, and the good host knows what fabric is right for his climate, and (c) that the price of clothes is now rising so fast that costumes alid ready are, and classic decent

clothes probably soon will be. Instead of a new spring outfit, travellers in search of a sartorial tonic could head for a hotel or a host with a distinguished closet. There could be a special symbol in the Guide Michelin, three crossed shirt-waistlers equals provision for the party heli or whatever.

As a further guide to those attracted to my system, we can take a closer look at the Swiss tour for which I was so ill-equipped. The sections in the competition, shown you will remember on suitable sites and judged by appropriately clad judges, were travel, business, crazy fondue party, lingerie (not in situ), leisure and sport, swimming, grand ball and wedding. Some of these categories will obviously remain the responsibility of the guest, or her near and dear. Lingerie comes in mind in this context, as does business, which depends what you do, and naturally travel. An occasion which might usefully have been added, by the way, is surely first night reception and dinner, when guests are grey with travel sickness and busy scurrying up the party, but to concentrate on travel. My ideal outfit would consist of a fur lined raincoat, because it always rains and it is always colder than you expect.

Trousers are not fashionable and unless you have a marvellous figure to show off you should treat them as convenience dressing. I love them for travel, but a front-pleated skirt is equally comfortable. The secret is two pieces which give at the waist, with a belt which can be loosened en route and taken up to look crisp and trim when you arrive. Tops should be knitted rather than woven construction. John Bates has just the outfit in his new de luxe collection.

Moving on to crazy parties, we have an area which I feel is definitely the responsibility of your host. Personally, I regard fondues as a method of inflicting third degree burns on inoffensive lumps of meat and then your tongue, though the cheese variety I had in Bad Ragaz was tasty.

Costumes and robes are prices, but you can get a good selection from the auctions at Phillips, Sun & Neal, off Bond Street (next sale July 27). I suggest Chinese mantles for older guests and Kingston's devastating entry in this category, a witch-rior suit in Schlo-offer's palette scattered jersey by Jackie Herbert, for the young. More useful than crazy party frocks though would be a series of fine wool challis skirts and matching shawls for all those informal drinks parties when people show you their gardens. Sport and leisure dressing

boils down to the feet. Shoes are bulky and heavy to pack, but without the right sort you are perdue. A range of neat brogues with crepe soles, as shown by Joyce Dixon and Alan Plym in the much-upgraded British Boot and Shoe Industry competition last week would answer. Lay in a selection of John Bates suede shirts and pinnafores, and all Bill Gibb's new knitwear, and everyone will be happy.

For swimming, good hose commission swim suits with shorts over a brief or at any rate deeper trunks in the bikinis, and practical knits, and will expect to be judged by the willingness of their robes and the practicality of their apres-swim shoes. No one is going to pack a ball gown on the off chance, so I recommend a Bill Gibb spectacle, a work of art with years of life, or some amorphous Swiss voile floaty numbers.

Do keep them covered up. The English in particular at a certain age seem to dress on a direct correlation between the amount of gold plate and the amount of bare flesh on display. Yet one of the prettiest grand dresses I have seen is Dior's shell pink crepe suit with the overblouse silver headed and the cuffs and collar in exactly matching ostrich.

I do not know that even the best hotel or host should accept responsibility for wedding dresses, but in case the cupboards of ocean going liners feel it is a service they should offer, the mood is romantic, and I suggest Arnhem's dreamy Swiss organdie and a couple of neat narrow creases for more mature ship-board affairs. But with a beautiful newwed princess around, with brothers so eligible it makes a mother's heart faint, yes, romance is in the air. And as far as one travels-spotted writer is concerned romance is welcome to it.

**For travel**  
● Above left: John Bates mink lined raincoat, beige skirt and shirt. The new boots, flared and ankle high, are by Chelsea Cobbler.

**For leisure**  
● Top left: Bill Gibb's sensational layered knits, brilliant as the Alpine flowers.

● Top right: Frances Tekkam, of Kingston Polytechnic, desgosed this lovely skirt, sequinned top and spangled shawl in multicoloured wool by Fischbacher. With an alternative top, this is an outfit you could wear to drinks or a grand dance.

**Crazy party**  
● Above: An original Fortuny dress sold last week at Phillips Soo and Neal for £85.

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from 1st October, 1974 or as soon as possible thereafter.  
**SALARY SCALES:**  
Lecturer £2,800-£3,950 per annum; Junior Lecturer £1,500-£2,000 per annum. A supplement of 15% on the above scales and a pension (with bonus) are payable. The successful applicant will become a member of the University's pension and medical aid schemes.  
All members of the Department of Linguistics take part in the teaching, both of the Department's own courses and of English Literature within the programmes of the Department's Faculty.  
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Rhodes University, P.O. Box 54, Grahamstown, 6140 to whom completed applications with copies of relevant qualifications, the names of referees and a photograph should be sent by 1st May 1974.

**University of Otago**  
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND  
**LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN MINERAL TECHNOLOGY**  
Applications are invited for a position within the grade of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mineral Technology. The successful candidate should have qualifications in the field of mineral processing and experience in the application of metallurgical methods to applied mineral technology. A knowledge of physical and analytical chemistry would be an advantage.  
**Salary Scale:** Lecturer NZ\$3,200-£2,355 per annum; Senior Lecturer NZ\$3,715 to NZ\$3,520 per annum with a basic NZ\$20,135 per annum.  
Detailed salary scales are subject to high internal review and regular cost-of-living adjustments. Further particulars are available from the Secretary-General, Division of Commonwealth Universities (Applied), 20 Gordon Square, London WC1H 9PE, from the Registrar of the University, University of Otago, New Zealand and London on August 15, 1974.

**University College London**  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OF ART  
**TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP**  
The Department of History of Art wishes to appoint a temporary lecturer whose primary interest lies in the field of 19th Century European Art and who has a steady interest in contemporary art. The successful candidate's primary concern should be the organization of the Art History teaching for students at the Slade School of Art. He or she would also be expected to contribute to the teaching of students in the Department of History of Art. The post is renewable annually, but because of the special nature of the teaching involved, it is not envisaged that it would be held for more than four years.  
**Salary** on scale £2,115 to £4,896 plus 7½% London allowance. F.S.S.U. if appropriate. Applications to Assistant Secretary (Personnel) College, University College, London, WC1E 6BT, by 20 May, 1974, or as soon as possible.

**The Queen's University of Belfast**  
**LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS**  
This post is tenable from 1st October, 1974, or such other date as may be arranged. The appointment will be for a period of three years or duration thereof. The salary will depend on qualifications and experience, but will be in the range of the scale £2,115 to £4,896 plus 7½% London allowance. F.S.S.U. if appropriate. Applications to Assistant Secretary (Personnel) College, University College, London, WC1E 6BT, by 20 May, 1974, or as soon as possible.

**University of Birmingham**  
**CHARLES HAYWARD CHAIR OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE**  
Applications are invited for the newly established Charles Hayward Chair of Geriatric Medicine in the Department of Medicine. Appointment from 1st October 1974. The holder will be the clinical professional representative of geriatrics on the University's Medical Council.  
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (12 copies, one from overseas applicants) with three references should be sent by 17th June, 1974.

**University of Exeter**  
Department of History  
Applications are invited for two TUTORSHIPS (tenable from 1st October, 1974, tenure for one year) to be held in the Department of History. Candidates should have completed a postgraduate degree in History in a British and/or European History (A) before 1969 or 1969-1969. Salary £1,600 per annum.  
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Exeter, Exeter, Devon, to whom applications (three copies, one from overseas) should be sent with the names of three referees, not later than 17th June, 1974. Three references should be sent by 17th June, 1974.

**The University of Manchester**  
**LECTURER IN ORAL SURGERY**  
Applications invited for the full-time post in the Turner Dental School from candidates with dental qualifications registered in the United Kingdom. Details of conditions and salary are available on application to the Registrar, University of Manchester, 13th Floor, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 357477.

**University of Glasgow**  
**LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE**  
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Psychological Medicine, Salary according to placement on the University's scale of salaries. The full maximum is £4,875 per annum.  
F.S.S.U.  
Applications (12 copies) should be lodged not later than May 24, 1974, with the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.  
It is to be filled by 1st September, 1974, for a year with the salary £2,100-£4,440 plus 7½% London Allowance F.S.U. membership.  
Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Glasgow, 110 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2 3JQ, or to be obtained by 1st May.

**Queen Mary College**  
**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**  
**INFORMATION OFFICER**  
Applications are invited for an appointment as Information Officer in the College, starting from 1st September, 1974. The salary scale is £1,500-£4,440 plus 7½% London Allowance F.S.U. membership.  
Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS, or to be obtained by 1st May.

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#### Senior Urban Planners and Research Staff

Melbourne, Australia

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Regional Planning Authority for Melbourne, Australia, has a planning area which covers approximately 2,000 square miles with a rapidly increasing population—at present 2.5 million. Melbourne is the capital city of the State of Victoria.

Vacancies exist for senior and well experienced persons in resource conservation, regional planning, urban research and related fields.

The persons to be appointed will be professionally qualified in one or more of the following disciplines—town and regional planning, engineering, architecture, science, economics, sociology or geography. While qualifications in Town and Regional Planning would be of particular advantage, it should not be regarded as an essential prerequisite for some of the positions involved.

The persons appointed will be expected to have special qualities of leadership and initiative and be knowledgeable in current planning philosophies and practices. Each will be responsible for developing and directing other officers and staff engaged in specialized research fields and in the wide range of physical, social and economic activities which are associated with the planning procedures and processes of a large metropolitan planning organization.

Salaries will be in accordance with the higher range paid to senior and executive planners in Australia, viz.—\$A11,333-£A15,736 per annum, depending on age, qualifications and experience.

Further information may be obtained at the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, WC2B 4LG, with whom applications, including copy of recent photograph, should be lodged not later than 24th May, 1974.

Interviews will be conducted in London by Senior Officers of the Board towards the end of June, 1974.

### GWENT CONSTABULARY

#### Appointment of ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified police officers for this appointment at Force Headquarters. Vacancy arises on 1st July, 1974.

Salary £5,300-£5,346-£5,472 per annum (but currently under review).

Uniform allowance of £80 and a flat rate travelling allowance of £540 per annum will be paid.

House provided or rent allowance in lieu.

Forms of application are obtainable from the Chief Constable, Gwent Constabulary, Police Headquarters, Croesyceiliog, Cwmbran, Mon. NP4 2XJ, to whom completed applications must be sent in envelopes marked "Assistant Chief Constable" by Monday, 20th May, 1974.

J. A. D. BRAY,  
Clerk of the Police Authority.

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This is an important position and the salary, which is negotiable, will be commensurate with the responsibility of the appointment.

We would expect the successful applicant to be in the 28-35 age bracket. Benefits include non-contributory pension scheme and life/accident insurance.

Application with curriculum vitae to:  
**BOX 2416 C, THE TIMES**

### ULSTER: THE NEW UNIVERSITY

#### SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

**SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION**  
Professor Hywel Griffiths

**LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK**

**LECTURER IN SOCIAL POLICY**

Applications are invited for two appointments as Lecturers in Social Administration from the earlier-appointed date.

**LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK**  
The person appointed will be expected to contribute to the post-graduate professional recognised M.S. programme. A major responsibility of this post will be the teaching of core-work and the tutoring of students: an ability to contribute to the teaching of applied sociology and a research interest in training methods and assessment would be an advantage. In addition to academic qualifications candidates should possess a professional qualification and have reasonable professional experience.

**LECTURER IN SOCIAL POLICY**  
The person appointed to this post will be expected to contribute mainly to the teaching of core-work and the tutoring of students: an ability to contribute to the teaching of social welfare policy of an educational policy research of social interaction. A research interest in contemporary social problems in Northern Ireland would be an advantage.

Salary scale (higher grade with F.S.S.U.): £1,500 to £2,115 plus 7½% (1981) £4,440 per annum.

It is intended to appoint at one of the first three points on the scale.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar,  
**The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland**  
(quoting Ref. 73/64) to whom applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 24th May, 1974.

Handwritten notes at the top of the page.

PARLIAMENT, May 6, 1974

Mr Foot outlines ground rules for smooth transition from statutory to voluntary wages policy

House of Commons. Mr FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Edinburgh, Lab.), made a statement about the use of his consent powers over pay.

He said: "We want to see a smooth transition from the controls to voluntary methods, using the limited powers of consent available under existing legislation to ensure a smooth transition."

On his first statement that this is a *de facto* statement, at any rate, it is a *de facto* statement of the Government's view on the matter.

MR BUCKFIELD (Nuneaton, Lab.)—Most of us on this side will be in agreement with the Government. It is not just difficulties about relationships between different industries, but also difficulties about relationships between different areas within the same industry and even inside the same factory.

MR FOOT—A host of such difficulties have been brought to my attention. I am not going to deal with them under consent procedures by present legislation. We want to get a position where legislation is used to deal with proper arrangements for negotiations.

All the arrangements I have mentioned will be referred to negotiation of the parties concerned. We want to see a voluntary system which free negotiation between the parties is the basis, but we must change in a way which does not injure the policy which comes after.

MR FOOT—My aim is not to prolong the legislation but to get rid of it. (Labour cheers.) The House should not be under a misapprehension that we are going to arrive at the situation where free negotiations will be substituted for the present statutory system.

MR FOOT—I am fully aware, as I have said, of the importance of the report on London weighting. We have done everything in our power to impress on the Pay Board the urgency of getting that report. The Board is fully aware of those facts.

MPs to get revised figures on Concorde

MR FATTEE (Chersey and Walton, C.) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a statement on the future of the Concorde project.

MR BERN (Bristol, South-East, Lab.)—The Government are pressing ahead with their review of all aspects of the future of Concorde in the light of the many views put to them.

MR FATTEE—The improved pay and performance figures for Concorde announced by BAC on April 23 must seriously call into question some of the figures given to this House by the Secretary of State.

MR BERN—There is no truth in the allegation that information submitted by the firm to me is not getting through to me. I have a letter from the firm this morning, which gave me permission to publish the figures.

MR BISHOP (Newark, Lab.) The House will welcome the fact that the Government are going to put any obstacles in the way of that negotiation taking place as speedily as possible.

MR BERN—I shall take account of what he has said. I moved in 1972 a motion, which led to the Concorde aircraft production Bill being approved by the House.

MR HASTINGS (Mid-Bedfordshire, C)—What is the latest breakdown of the latest figures for British Airways for the North Atlantic or any other route?

MR BERN—I am not the responsible minister for British Airways. This is a matter for the Secretary of State for Trade.

MR EDWARD SHORT (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab.)—I know there will be widespread sympathy for the purpose of the Bill.

MR BERN—It is not possible to have more than sympathy and to have a definite course of action.

MR SKINNER (Bolton, Lab.)—On the basis of the present joint operation by the Opposition during the course of this Parliament it is not a question of whether the Bill should be passed.

MR SKINNER—The Bill would be a matter for the Opposition simply to do as they please. (Labour laughter and cheers.)

MR NICOL LAWSON (Blyth, C.) asked whether the Lord President of the Council would refer to the Committee of Privileges the complaint made in the last parliamentary session by Mr Wadsworth.

MR SHOR—This would be a matter for Mr Benn who is now considering the position in the light of a further letter he has received from the solicitors representing Aims of Industry to whom he will be replying in the near future.

MR LAWSON—While fully understanding Mr Short's own problems regarding the Committee of Privileges, he gave an undertaking to Mr Wadsworth that this was a matter he accepted required a resolution.

MR SHOR—I have no problem with the Committee of Privileges—none whatever. The procedure here is for the MP to move that the matter be referred to the committee.

MR SHOR—Somebody once or two has said there are no votes and no credit in this. (Labour cheers.)

Councils must be told of intention to sell rented homes in stress areas

MR CROSLAND, Secretary of State for the Environment (Grimsby, Lab.), moving the second reading of the Housing Bill, said the total annual cost of housing programmes relevant to the Bill would rise by 1977-78 from about £400m to some £500m.

He said that the necessary drafting was completed that he would introduce the promised Bill to give security of tenure to tenants and protect them against the arbitrary loss of their homes.

He had been able to take more time with the preparation of this Bill than he had by the previous Government because he was having to deal with a much more radical and comprehensive measure.

He had judged it was better to go ahead with the Bill in its present form than to risk a second Government which would have to deal with the full implementation of that objective must await later legislation.

He would be glad to see the Bill in its present form and would be glad to see the full implementation of that objective must await later legislation.

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Labour calls for party vote on MPs' interests

MR RADICE (Chester-le-Street, Lab.) said if the Lord President of the Council was in a position to announce his policy on a compulsory register of business interests for all MPs.

MR RADICE—After the Lord President agreed that the compulsory register of MPs' interests is set up for the better for the reputation of the House, the majority of MPs on this side are in favour of compulsory registration.

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Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and others

House of Lords. LORD DERWENT (C)—There is no such thing as a penny. It went out with the introduction of the decimal coinage. The amendment was, on other grounds, withdrawn.

Proxy voting suggested for sick MPs

MISS JANET FOOKE (Hydon, Drake, C.) asked if the Lord President of the Council would allow sick MPs to vote by proxy.

Success story of improvement grants

MRS MARGARET THATCHER (Barnet, Finchley, C.) said the real problem was to get some kind of equilibrium between the supply of council houses and the demand for them.

Normal contact at official level with major firms

MR BIFFEN (Oswestry, C.) said "Leaving aside the Secretary of State for Industry about the motor industry."

Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords. LORD JACQUES, Lord-in-Waiting, announced that the House would adjourn at 5.31 pm.

House of Commons

MR SHOR—Somebody once or two has said there are no votes and no credit in this. (Labour cheers.)

Civil servant given consent to join bank

MR TOMLINSON (Meriden, Lab.) asked the Minister for the Civil Service to make a statement concerning the application of the Extra rules to Sir William Armstrong.

Opera and Ballet

COVENT GARDEN, 24th 1974. The Covent Garden Theatre is presenting a series of operas and ballets.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES
KATY MANNING
Why Not Stay for Breakfast?
PATRICK CARRILL in
TWO AND TWO MAKE SEX
MICHAEL WILFORD in
RILLY
LES TROIS LEVYS
DERRIERS
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
THE WOLF
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
THE CLIFF RICHARDS SHOW
THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW
BORDELLO
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

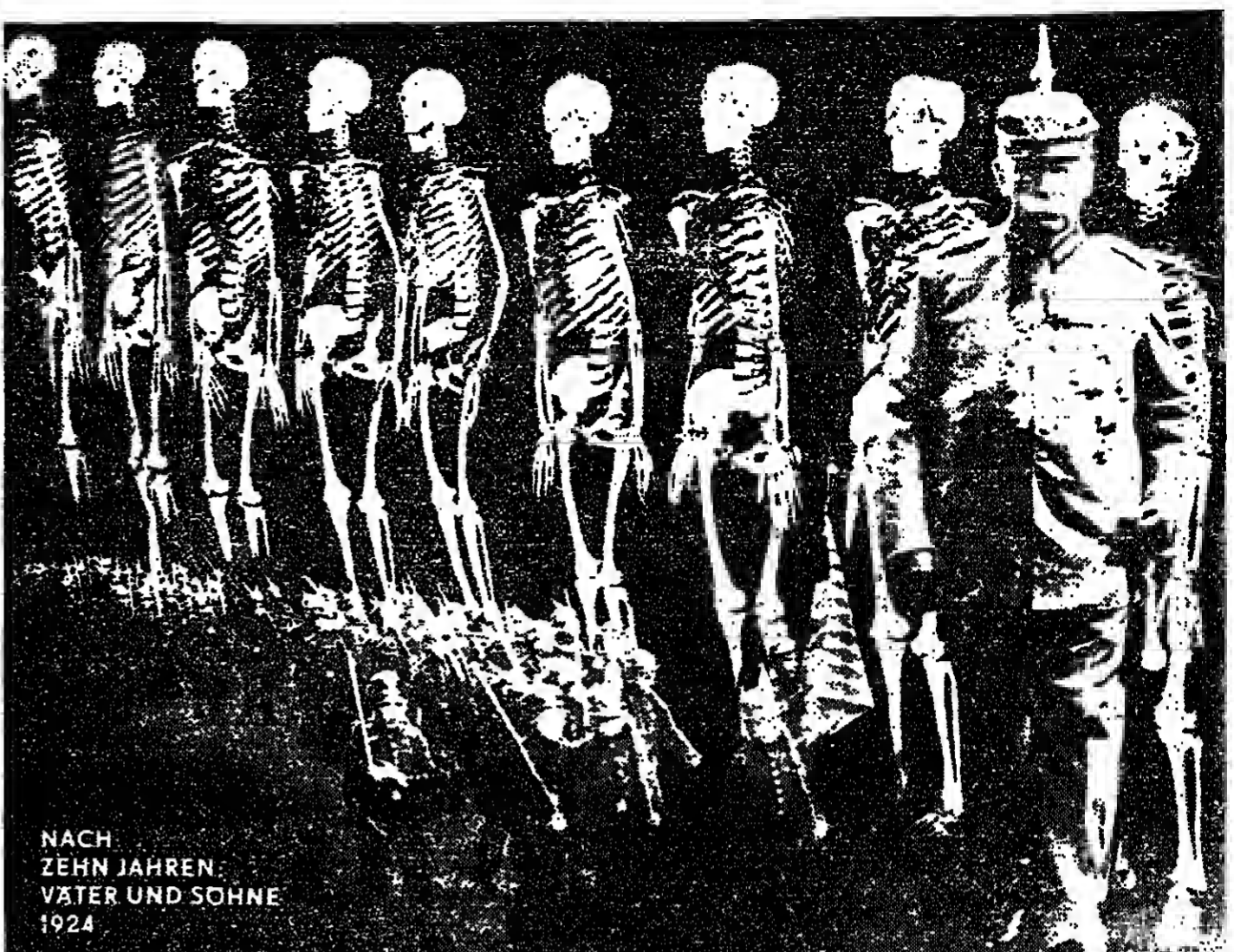
ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY
ALAN JACOBS GALLERY
ARCADE GALLERY
BRITISH MUSEUM
COLNAGHI'S
FINE EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS AND DRAWINGS
FISHER FINE ART
FRY GALLERY
GALLERY ANTHONY
GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY
HAYWARD GALLERY
MAAS GALLERY
MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD.
MAYOR GALLERY
MURPHY GALLERY
NORTH AFRICAN BRITAINERS
THE FINE ART SOCIETY
OHANA GALLERY
REDFERN GALLERY
SABIN GALLERIES
SPRING EXHIBITION
STOOSHOFF FINE ART
THE UNINHIBITED BRUSH
WADDINGTON GALLERY
WILKINSON GALLERY

THE ARTS

John Heartfield: the art of propaganda

In collaboration with the new Centre for the Study of Political Cartoons and Caricature at the University of Kent at Canterbury, two young artists from the Faculty of Humanities have organized an exhibition of photomontages by John Heartfield in the Gulbenkian Theatre Foyer at the university which is on view throughout May. These are the first of a series of facsimile reproductions to be published shortly by the Academy of Arts in East Berlin under the direction of Heartfield's widow who opened the exhibition.



Heartfield's first political photomontage, made in 1924

Heartfield's first important work was the revolutionary typographic design for his brother Wieland's left-wing magazine *Neue Jugend* in 1917. The two brothers were soon deeply involved in Berlin Dada, the most political wing of the international Dadaist movement. But even in Berlin Dada soon fizzled out in pranks and nihilistic eccentricity. Heartfield's political beliefs helped keep him from such a decline or a resort to the sterile and cerebral intellectualism of Marcel Duchamp. After working in the theatre and designing book jackets for his brother's communist publishing house, Malik Verlag, during the mid-Twenties, Heartfield was soon put photomontage to a new and far more effective end. His great achievement was to take photomontage out of Dada and 'The New Typography', where by the late Twenties it had become almost a visual cliché, and turn it into a brilliantly effective political weapon.

Years before the Nazis came to power, Heartfield was launching his attacks against them. His work is marked throughout by an extraordinary foresight. His first political photomontage, made in 1924, shows the self-important figure of the aged Hindenburg, a marching line of small boys dressed as soldiers, and rising above them a spectral line of skeletons: 'Fathers and Sons: Twenty Years After'. Ten years later, in 1934, it was necessary to re-issue the montage with the amended caption 'Fathers and Sons: Twenty Years After'. And a montage of 1931, superbly economical, shows a white arm and a black arm raised together in the clenched fist salute: 'United in the fight'.

total neglect of his work in Western Europe until a few years ago. Heartfield returned to East Germany after the war. Most of his work there was in the theatre (with Brecht among others) just as in the mid-Twenties (with Piscator). He made few new political montages, although he recaptured some old ones, notably a montage attacking the indifference of a cinema audience to a newsreel of the Japanese bombing of Manchuria, which he recaptured to refer to the American bombing of Vietnam. But when Heartfield was in England for 12 years from 1933 to 1950 he did not make any works criticizing England any more than he did East Germany or Russia. It was the spectre of Nazism and the threat of war which moved him to produce his best political work. A powerful technique like photomontage can, of course, be used by the other side. The National Socialists produced a clever montage poster of a wise-looking old Hindenburg in civilian dress and a respos-



An Old Man Counting, by Paul Klee

European Prints

Colnaghi

William Gaunt

Colnaghi's follow their outstanding exhibition of Mannerist engraving with a survey, on view until May 17, of more than 180 woodcuts, etchings and lithographs produced in Europe between 1855 and 1965. Systematically arranged in order of date, they trace the many variations of style and ideas between the Pre-Raphaelite and Impressionist periods and that of the Surrealists. The prints produced in England include a number of the Whistler classics and etchings of the 1920s by F. L. Griggs, Paul Drury and Graham Sutherland that form a distinguished epilogue to the romantic intensities of vision of Samuel Palmer and of the 'Ancients' of Shoreham. A rarity is the portrait of Dr Gacht smoking his pipe, by Van Gogh, his only etching executed in Auvers in the last year of his

William Mann

Luigi Alva

Joan Chissell

EBF Invitation Concert

Thomas Walker

Rudolf Firkusny

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Bryce Morrison

Arnold's seventh symphony

Festival Hall

William Mann

Luigi Alva

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

EBF Invitation Concert

Thomas Walker

Rudolf Firkusny

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Bryce Morrison

an evocation of wartime sufferings in the early 1940s (the most striking theme of all, the second subject of the first movement, vividly recalls the often distinguished music of documentary films at that time). But Arnold has dedicated the symphony to his three children and says that each of the three movements to some extent portrays one of them as he sees that child—they have all been born since, and in fact evocations of bomb damage and recreating troops are out of order.

Certainly Arnold 7 is a musical argument, in the first movement more long-winded than scientific, in the final somewhat eccentric, in the slow movement painfully desolate. Arnold the entertainer figures only momentarily in each movement, at first with nightmare dance music, at last with a pleasant trio for

basically it was the kind of musical response that cannot be taught. All that was to be expected. Less predictable, for an opera singer, was his ability to concentrate so much emotion in a vocal phrase, and to reflect detail so meaningfully. He had the knack of establishing the mood of each song within the very first bar.

Though he ended the recital with a group of Peruvian songs, often evoking memories of early twentieth century, popular Spain, as a reminder that Peru was his homeland, the rest of the programme allowed him to sing in Italian. Even his Beethoven and Schubert songs were all comparatively unfamiliar Italian settings.

After charm and dramatic gesture in Scarlatti he at once

brought home that Beethoven's sentiment was to earnest in 'La partenza' and 'Tintendo st. mio cor', with some remarkable production up at the top and in the middle, for me they were signals of relief, every time, since I found the music not only bewildering but, as an old admirer of Arnold's cheerful, extrovert, music, perhaps an unprofitable to achieve the precision of rhythm which might have made Marco's delicate work cohere.

Cepicrino Strazagante by Xavia Benguerel demanded less in this respect. Its fully-coloured orchestration operates largely in blocks of related instruments which engage in the widest contrasts of activity and volume; superficially sustained string passages which brought Feldman to my mind are rudely awakened by polka-like sound effects from wind and percussion. Benguerel's work has an immediacy consistent with his avowed intention to escape intellectual music.

entirely did not have enough contact with the young members of Spectrum to achieve the precision of rhythm which might have made Marco's delicate work cohere.

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was far more at home in the enigmatic finale, moving through its ambiguous paces with the lightest of steps. Cool, jade-like sonorities and marvels of technical agility were again evident in the Waldstein sonata, and pianistically the playing was of a standard rarely heard in London these days. But it is a pity that such an admirable command and professional refinement should not lead to a more memorable and less neolous final effect.

No 1 in C minor and Moonlight sonatas had a quiet and sinister tic-toc momentum achieved through an exceptional rhythmic command, but the first movements of both those works, and particularly that of the Moonlight, were often unobtrusive to the point of disengagement. Even the desolating tragedy of the Largo from Op 10 No 3 introduced little beyond a cool and exquisite refinement oddly at variance with Beethoven's savage intensity. Mr Firkusny

Country house music

The fifth Festival in Great Irish Houses will be held from June 8 to June 16. Concerts are given in the Long Gallery at Castleton, the Saloon at Headfort, and the Gothic ballroom at Slane Castle. This year those taking part include: the Alessi String Quartet, Ingaborg Hallgrimsdottir, the Terrier family, Peter Katin, the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields Octet, Denis Matthews, Brenda McDermott, and the Radio Telefís Eireann Singers.

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John Hopkins
new and fascinating new play

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الانسان في الجحيم

# Soviet repression: Western scientists are now at a crossroads of conscience

The ceremonies planned to mark the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which were to begin in Moscow next week, have been cancelled, and invitations to Western scientists (some hundreds were going) abruptly withdrawn. This is said to have caused great surprise in the scientific community, and the reasons for the Soviet Government's decision are described as mysterious. In fact, there is no mystery about it, and Brezhnev's decision provides a welcome sign that the growing volume of protest among Western scientists against the persecution of their Soviet colleagues is beginning to take effect. That effect, not yet, unfortunately, to end, or substantially lessen, the persecution; Soviet scientists who fall under the authorities' displeasure, either for expressing or holding heterodox views, or for expressing a wish to leave the country, are still being implacably hounded—dismissed from their jobs, denied facilities to work, in some cases sent to prison-camp or psychiatric hospitals. But the fact that Brezhnev did not dare proceed with a large international scientific gathering, particularly since it was one from which he most had hoped for a substantial harvest of favourable propaganda, means that the Soviet authorities do realize the extent of the harm they are doing their own scientific reputation among scientists by the persecution, and the realization that the international campaign against their methods is going to increase in volume and intensity.

6 The international scientific community come closer to the uncomfortable truth that they must sooner or later face properly: that the perversion of Soviet science demands action on the part of science elsewhere, lest scientists elsewhere should become, at one remove, as culpable as those within the Soviet Union who have lent themselves to state tyranny over their scientific brethren.



General Grigorenko, left, and Vladimir Bukovsky: pressure for their release has not relaxed.



Another encouraging deduction that can be made from the cancellation is that there has been a considerable growth in the pressure by Western scientists on their own national and international bodies to make formal and collective protests against the treatment of their Soviet colleagues. Though as a matter of fact, there was no need to deduce such growth, there is solid evidence that it is taking place.

A striking example of this movement is provided by recent events among British psychiatrists, many of whom have for a long time been campaigning as individuals against the practice of incarcerating Soviet dissidents in mental "hospitals", which in some cases provide conditions harsher than the prison camps themselves, and are staffed by men, like the notorious Daniel Leites, for instance, who compare unfavourably with the camp commandants.

The Royal College of Psychiatrists has clearly been uncomfortable for some time about its neutral position, and last autumn its president, Sir Martin Roth, wrote a letter to *The Times* in which he climbed off the fence, though not quite all the way down to the ground (". . . although the evidence suggests that in the Soviet Union . . ."); this was followed by a statement on behalf of the Council of the Royal College, sent to a number of leading national psychiatric societies throughout the world (including the Soviet one), proposing an international investigation of psychiatric abuses, but not mentioning the Soviet Union (it referred to accusations levelled at psychiatrists in various countries).

This move, however, did not deflect from their purpose those British psychiatrists who are determined that the guilt shall be brought home to where it overwhelmingly belongs: not long after Sir Martin Roth's letter had appeared, and shortly before his and his council's international proposal was made, they had put forward a resolution for consideration by the full meeting of the Royal College which said: "The

by an overwhelming majority. More recently, the British Medical Association—by no means the most outspoken or adventurous of bodies—was faced with a resolution for its council put forward by a number of doctors, reading: "The BMA condemns the practice of using medical men to certify political and religious dissenters, and demands that a necessary investigation and treatment."

The council thereupon conveyed just such a message to the Foreign Secretary, and urged him to make appropriate representations to the Soviet authorities. (I understand that he has done so.)

But in scientific disciplines other than medicine there has also been a growing awareness of the abuse of Soviet science and the persecution of scientists on political grounds. A group of scientists working in the field of magnetism were faced with the situation at an international conference on their subject held in Moscow. Three leading Soviet physicists specializing in magnetism—Mark Azbel, Moshe Gitterman and Alexander Voronel—had applied for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. They were, as is standard practice, immediately dismissed from their jobs and denied all research and other facilities. The Israeli scientific authorities thereupon appointed them members of the Israeli delegation to the conference (this was perfectly in order under the rules), and their registration fees were waived by Israel. Nevertheless, they were refused permission to attend and to read their papers to the conference, and armed guards were posted at the conference centre to prevent them entering.

Protests were made at the conference by a number of Western scientists (two also held a synchrotron seminar at the home of one of the victims in Moscow), and now there is a growing movement in the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics and in other scientific bodies to repress the leading national scientific bodies—the International Council of Scientific Unions—to organize further protests and effective action on a world-wide scientific scale. The engineers, too, have been active: the Board of the Institute of

## Bernard Levin

Electrical and Electronics Engineers have protested to the appropriate scientific bodies in the Soviet Union.

All such protests are formally rejected or ignored. But they undoubtedly have an effect, the most spectacular being, of course, the release from imprisonment in a mental hospital a few years ago of Professor Zhores Medvedev after a campaign in the Soviet Union as well as outside—protest. The corollary, however, is that the campaign can never be relaxed. In a recent communication to the outside world Professor Benjamin Levich, who has been, and is being, savagely persecuted for wishing to emigrate, revealed that he had been told by Soviet officials that, since protest on his behalf had died down, their policy of ignoring the protests had clearly proved justified.

From the evidence, it seems likely that the volume of protest will now increase. There is to be a peaceful demonstration on behalf of General Grigorenko, for instance, at the Soviet Embassy in London today, the fifth anniversary of his imprisonment in a mental hospital. Yesterday his wife revealed in Moscow that he had suffered a serious heart attack in an asylum with, among others, criminal lunatics, was bound to bed, and she now fears for his life. (A telegram is going to him today from a private group in Sweden, reading "Confirming invitation already extended, for humanitarian reasons we offer cure and convalescence when doctors permit. We shall create good conditions for family's rest and medical treatment. Willing help finance travel. Can accommodate you".) Pressure for the release of Vladimir Bukovsky, a Russian dissident who is now seriously ill, in a prison-camp, does not relax, either, and will doubtless be intensified in the light of a statement just smuggled out of the Soviet Union. It comes from Viktor Feinberg, who has himself recently been released after five years in a

hospital-prison, and it reads as follows: Bukovsky, together with his fellow-prisoners, has declared a hunger-strike. After many years of meagre prison food, do you know what a hunger-strike in camp conditions means? Will the body, overstrained by meagre food, survive? Every day is a trial, every hour! I do not wash my hands otherwise it will be difficult to wash away one of the most shameful stains of our generation. The freedom of Bukovsky concerns all honest people throughout the world, because the cancerous growth of arbitrariness and violence, against which he struggles and continues to struggle today, does not remain local. It spreads. Remember how Stalin's postwar terror found an echo in McCarthyism in America. As an act of solidarity with Bukovsky and his fellow-prisoners, I will join in the hunger-strike.

And the Royal College of Psychiatrists, having at last taken the plunge into protest and survived with, I hope, no nerve itself for some action on the case which should most clearly concern its members—that of Dr Sanjaya Gluzman, a Soviet psychiatrist now in a prison-camp. Dr Gluzman was sentenced on minor political charges, but actually for writing and circulating within the Soviet Union a discussion of the official diagnosis of General Grigorenko as a schizophrenic, showing that it was false—an offence for which he got seven years in a prison-camp, to be followed by a further three in internal exile. Other Soviet psychiatrists are more helpful to the authorities: when one of the victims, the mathematician Yuri Shikhanovich, was sentenced to imprisonment in a mental hospital, his lawyer asked at the trial if the psychiatrist who had just presented a report to the effect that he was insane had ever seen him; the court said that such a question had nothing to do with the case.

In acting on the Gluzman case, the Royal College will, however, have to reckon with Dr Denise Leigh, whose position becomes more and more curious. He is the Secretary-General of the World Psychiatric Association (an organization which sounds

nical director of the publishing house of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences, a woman who had worked there for 20 years, and was not herself a dissident, all was dismissed for permitting a bibliographical reference to the works of Professor Barboi, a scientist who had been allowed to emigrate to Israel, to appear in one of the books published by her organization.)

A group of such scientific victims has been holding a weekly seminar among themselves in Moscow. In an attempt to remain even in the limited sense possible, "scientifically alive", and these form the Soviet contingent for the planned international seminar. This, incidentally, will not be in any way concerned to discuss the Soviet scientists' problems; the agenda contains only such mysteries as "Thermodynamics and Statistical Structure of Polymers and Biopolymers," "Chemical Reaction in Condensed Gaseous and Liquid Media." No fewer than nine United States Nobel Prize-winners have applied to go.

Presumably the seminar will be banned. But since the organizers are scrupulously abiding by all relevant rules and laws, the banning will have to be, and to be seen to be, arbitrary and political. This will, or should, switch the international scientific community closer to the uncomfortable truth that they must sooner or later face properly: that the perversion of Soviet science demands action on the part of science elsewhere, lest scientists elsewhere should become, at one remove, as culpable as those within the Soviet Union who have lent themselves to state tyranny over their scientific brethren. (In one sense, culpable; for they are not subject to Soviet pressure.)

These wider implications were recently explored in a most thoughtful article by Professor John Ziman in *Nature*, which contains some important challenges to the body which, more than any other in Britain, is the custodian of scientific integrity. "What has prevented the Royal Society," asks Professor Ziman, "from speaking up in defence of the scientific ethos which it is pledged to preserve?" And he goes on:

The most important and decisive action would be public recognition of the scientific ethos which it is pledged to preserve? And he goes on:

Violence is still at an unacceptable level

On the other hand there is general acknowledgment that the 70 arrested will soon be replaced by 70 more, as young teenagers find in violence for the first time a means of escape from the dreary life of the IRA—or as more men are released from the Maze. Moreover, the next 70 will cause more problems than the last because their faces will, initially, be less well known. In this respect the victims of the IRA are the victims of their own success.

# Why Army fears talk of withdrawal from Ulster

The Army is gratified but embarrassed by the wave of popular emotion which has recently engulfed its operations in Northern Ireland. Soldiers are overworked and underpaid, and complaints about the latter are more prevalent than at any time since the war (a sergeant in the Royal Ulster Constabulary can earn more than a major for instance, because the police sergeant is paid overtime while the major is not). Many soldiers, and especially their wives, would rejoice at the opportunity to bid farewell to this northern tip of the Emerald Isle for ever and set their feet free with total relief. But the Army as a body recognized that it cannot just pack up and come home.

This being the case, there are sound military reasons why the talk of withdrawal coupled with popular debate over their well-being, could have an effect opposite to that intended. In 1966 the British Government announced a withdrawal from Aden in two years' time, regardless of whether or not the terrorists there had been defeated. As a result terrorist attacks were intensified rather than lessened and the Army switched with alarm the steady erosion of popular support. A similar situation could develop in Ulster if ever it was thought that the Government was seriously contemplating a retreat from the Irish Sea.

Apart from the Irish Sea, apart from their preoccupation with their pay, morale among the soldiers remains remarkably high. The danger and uncertainty among them is not about public opinion but it is the military stalemate prevailing there, which carries a greater threat to that morale. Commanding officers are already complaining that boredom is a major enemy rather than the bullet these days, and while this may be an exaggeration one can see what they mean. The Army has always acknowledged that it cannot win a total victory in Ulster, and that the situation will remain in a stalemate. It is realistic to aim at lowering the level of violence then contain it, so that a reasonably normal life can carry on in the province while politicians sort out the long-term answer.

It is arguable that the security forces have now lowered that level about as far as one might reasonably expect them to. The upsurge of terrorism which marked the onset of spring in the Maze, followed by the release of 65 prisoners from the Maze before Christmas and the subsequent release of 70 more, is perhaps significant that of the 65 about 10 were already back inside. Many more, it is claimed, are being held in the Maze, and their experience to regroup the belligerent youth who now for the most part carry the guns for the IRA. Likewise, the more recent diminution in violence—with occasional, appalling exceptions attributed to the arrest of 70 men over the Easter period.

Experiments in law enforcement on minor issues

Apart from a dramatic further drop in the number of incidents, the new development which might allow the Army to think seriously about withdrawal would be some improvement in the strength and capability of the RUC. But the RUC remains grossly undermanned and is incapable of patrolling the broad Catholic areas of the province. Again a number of experiments are being tried. One involves an intensive campaign in certain areas to enforce the law on minor matters—such as the possession of car licences, dog licences, riding a bicycle without lights or parking. The theory is that people should begin slowly to realize that the period of virtual anarchy is over and that the rule of law is being slowly re-imposed. On the other hand a number of these hard areas have never known the rule of law in the English sense. This is because they were too dangerous for policemen to patrol ever before the present trouble began. So perhaps one should expect too much too soon. A kind of conscription for Ulster youth has been suggested. One way of recruiting for the RUC, the Ulster Defence Regiments are for teams of people to clean up the bombed and blacked towns. Youth could be given choice of about 10 vocations: a choice of about 40 vocations, probably unworkable and a little chance of being acceptable to anyone.

On the other hand there is no one left with this scary stalemate. The situation is what it is. It is not much more than a stalemate, and dedication of the Army at the police. But there are signs of a getting very much better either, and certainly if Army officers seriously expect to win the peace, it is not workable. A common sense is found. If the Army appreciates people's sympathy, but it needs people's active help in cooperation, and a strong sense of political purpose, both it feels able to come home.

# Cobwebs

England is becoming a better place for spiders. The Rev John Davies, vicar of Peter Church, near Hereford, complained to us the other day that he was unable to buy a cobweb brush—one with a long handle and bristles all round the head. He had been asked to give one by the parish council, since it was time for the church's first yearly cobweb clean-out. So Davies tramped round Hereford, but could not find one—except at an antique shop, and they were keeping it for themselves. Now the good news. The day after the parish council meet-

## The Times Diary

### Equilibrium, neeps and bashed tattis

He placed it on his head, and let it rest there. Water splashed down his face. "See, it can't be rocking that much". He said, I think the chief steward had done that trick before.

The passengers enjoyed the ride. An Accrington textile plant worker with a stopwatch was timing a grand, if slightly grave, time on two sheets of paper he had the names of 120 landmarks between Euston and Glasgow, and he was checking the time the train was making. He said that it should be travelling at an average of 63.6 mph. In the Lakes district, the man said: "We've done 272.9 miles in 199.77 minutes. We're a bit ahead of time. We should have done it in 203.99 minutes. But we were in Preston in 152 minutes instead of 150." He said that the train had been travelling 100 miles an hour at times, and thought it was a pity that the train carried no special insignia. "It all seems rather anonymous."

A Customs officer from Weymouth had taken two weeks leave so that he could be on the train. He was deeply interested in trains: they ran in the family.

### Cautionary

I do not want to alarm myself, but I have received worrying intelligence from Prudence Leith, the restaurateur, about my celiac diet. She refers me to a cautionary tale in Brillat-Savarin's work *The Philosopher in the Kitchen*. Brilliant-Savarin tells a harrowing story which begins: "There circulates among women a baneful doctrine, which every year brings many young persons to the grave, namely that acids, and particularly vinegar, are preventives against obesity." Acids do slim, he says, but only at the expense of fresh-

### Sed Des

Nearly a year ago I was writ about palindromes and mentioned that the Guinness Book of Records maintains that the longest words in the world are suitably palindromic. Since then Desmond Grant-Putney has been plodding away and has now sent me a palindrome of 617 words—an e-record.

It is something of a ch because, although it may be a mirage, it is a real one, a syllable stressed at Rudi near Hereford, complained to us the other day that he was unable to buy a cobweb brush—one with a long handle and bristles all round the head. He had been asked to give one by the parish council, since it was time for the church's first yearly cobweb clean-out. So Davies tramped round Hereford, but could not find one—except at an antique shop, and they were keeping it for themselves. Now the good news. The day after the parish council meet-



MR SHORT AND MR SMITH

one is to make a judgment in case of Mr Short, one should consider the chronology of events of 1962 to 1963 connected with the Crudens contract...

Committee vote 9 to 1 to demand enquiry into Crudens contract. July 29, 1963. Newcastle Labour caucus decide against enquiry...

If Mr Short cannot rebut this inference, then he surely behaved unwisely, but it is not certain that he committed a parliamentary offence of non-disclosure...

Not practice

Yet it could well be argued on Mr Short's behalf that there was no need to declare an interest in writing to Sir Keith Joseph...

£500 retainer

January, 1963. Mr T. Dan Smith forms public relations firm Dan-smith PR. January 16, 1963. Mr T. Dan Smith writes to Mr Short offering retainer of £500...

There is evidence that Mr Short did not take a Labour councillor, Mr Johnston, for his attacks on Mr T. Dan Smith...

Mr Gilmour apparently believes that, if Conservatives abrogate all responsibility for safeguarding the interests of rank-and-file trade unionists...

MORE THAN THE FIRST ROUND IS OVER

The result of the first ballot of the presidential election is a triumph for the opinion polls. All the main candidates gained percentages very close to those that had been predicted...

leapt off M Chaban-Delmas's bandwagon and on to that of M Giscard d'Estaing...

politan France is probably a fair measure of the real strength of the Gaullist Party. If so, it must be admitted that that party's pretensions to a permanent leading role in French politics was quite unjustified...

Tory policy: unions and Europe

From Mr Angus Maude, Conservative MP for Stratford-on-Avon. Sir, I dislike criticising the views of one of my colleagues in public...

are not unique: they were expressing the belief of thousands of frustrated and intimidated workers that the power of the trade union oligarchs ought to be controlled...

From Mr Donald Chapman. Sir, Mr Ian Gilmour, MP, has now joined earlier correspondents in their wild statements about Mr Callaghan's speech to the EEC Council...

Careful reading does not leave the impression that Labour would simply tear up the Treaty if negotiations fails. Not once, but three times, the phrase "negotiating withdrawal" is carefully used...

Not is there anything about abandoning progress towards EMU or European Union. On the first, the speech is not for thinking the original plans "dangerously over-ambitious" and then continues that UK objections will be "very much lessened if we can agree that there can be no question of trying to force the pace"...

There are the accusations of "boorishness". Anyone who thinks of past crises in the Community or the regular performances of, say, French ministers of agriculture, can hardly believe that frankness is against the tradition.

Subsidies for the arts. From Professor Walter T. Newlyn. Sir, Since the letter from the Chairman of the Arts Council (April 30) cited Lord Keynes as being the progenitor of subsidy for the arts...

ITV the remainder makes a travesty of Jennie Lee's inspiring White Paper of 1965 to which Lord Drogheda refers in his letter. Yours faithfully, DONALD CHAPMAN, The University of Sussex, Centre for Contemporary European Studies, Brighton, May 4.

Shared schools in Ulster. From Mr M. C. Headen. Sir, The letter from the Archbishop of Cardiff (May 3) questioning the wisdom of integrated education in Northern Ireland calls for reply.

He defends the right to educate their children in their own schools. This sounds perfectly fair and reasonable. However, when this "right" takes the form of resolutely and completely shutting out generations of Catholic schoolchildren from any contact with their non-Catholic peer groups...

Britain's defence spending. From Mr Frank Alloun, Labour MP for Salford East. Sir, To Moody's Times Lord Chalfont's is "times to take a realistic view of defence". Indeed it is. But a realistic look at our arms spending leads many of us to exactly the reverse of his attitude towards it...

Move, however, to an area where there are two major religious groupings—by both political and socio-economic background already gives each "side" many real and imaginary causes to be wary of one another. To blindly press ahead to such circumstances with a policy of educational apartheid is a social, not to say cynical, irresponsibility and makes a hypocritical noise of the subsequent clerical handwringing and pious anguish when the separated communities, not surprisingly, fail at each other's throats.

Wrapped up in The Times. From Mr Keith J. Virgo. Sir, While working on a soil survey in north Thailand I thought I had discovered another use for the Thai mail edition of The Times. The Thai farmers use of rollers for their own tobacco and strips of the local newspaper. They gratefully accepted copies of The Times, recognizing the superior quality of the paper...

Why should Britain spend a higher proportion of its gross national product on defence than any of the European Nato governments, with the single exception of Portugal (which has been deeply involved in its African wars)? If we reduced our proportion to theirs it would save £1,083 millions a year for other and better things.

In the news. From Mr John Burgess. Sir, Today (May 1) I heard a BBC news reader make the following comment after a news bulletin: "And now before the sports summary, some football news."

Losing philosophically. From Mr R. N. G. Stone. Sir, Was it perhaps symbolic of something that in the 2000 Guineaes, which I happened to be watching on ITV while waiting for the Clip Final, there was a horse called Wirgenstein, who not only proved beyond the two commentators' powers of pronunciation, but also came last?

Corruption in public affairs

From Mr D. Keating. Sir, By his letter that you printed on May 4, Mr Arthur Blenkinsop, MP for South Shields, seems to consider it a matter of no great importance that Mr T. Dan Smith, now serving a prison sentence after pleading guilty to charges of bribery and corruption, had admitted paying a sum of money to Mr Edward Short, now Leader of the House of Commons.

Jobo Belcher, I seem to recall, preferred whisky to wine. Looking back now at his case, as mentioned by Mr Shepherd, and at my own in the light of today's furore about gifts, I begin to wonder whether I was wrong to feel sinless in the circumstances I am, and whether I ought to have been drummed out of public life as he was. If I am in any way right in this wonderment, then, following an investigation of the sort of situation I was in, rejected with me would have been at least half the House of Commons.

From Mr T. C. Skeffington-Lodge. Sir, It seems a pity that Lord Shawcross (May 2) and Mr William Shepherd (May 4), both former parliamentary colleagues of mine, should have chosen to enter the lists in today's corruption charges campaign in the imprecise backward looking way in which each has chosen to do so. On reading their letters I even began to wonder whether I had myself been guilty of some long-past hitherto unexposed misdemeanour which still could involve others, and should now be given the light of day.

Presently, in any case, are surely acceptable as a recompense or thank offering from people who can afford to give them, who may have been whose integrity and honesty of purpose at the time a gift is made are recognized by a recipient. Why in the light of this there is today's current fuss about Mr Edward Short whose uprightiness is to me absolute, and about others in public life on the side of the House to which I used to belong, is inexplicable unless some sinister objective lies behind it. I am sorry to say that I am among those who believe that the attempted character assassination of the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party and of other members of it is a politically motivated scheme to damage the cause they publicly, like me, espouse. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, T. C. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE, 7 Powis Grove, Brighton, Sussex, May 5.

From Mr A. J. P. Taylor. Sir, Mr Short's open statement that the payment he received from Mr T. Dan Smith was to cover his expenses. At the time Mr Smith called it a retainer, and Mr Short did not demur. What was he being retained for?

Mr Short accepted the retainer on condition that it remained confidential, i.e. secret. What was there to keep it secret? Yours, etc. A. J. P. TAYLOR, Beaverbrook Library, 33 St Bride Street, EC4, May 6.

From Mr M. C. Headen. Sir, The letter from the Archbishop of Cardiff (May 3) questioning the wisdom of integrated education in Northern Ireland calls for reply. He defends the right to educate their children in their own schools. This sounds perfectly fair and reasonable. However, when this "right" takes the form of resolutely and completely shutting out generations of Catholic schoolchildren from any contact with their non-Catholic peer groups it requires serious examination and reappraisal.

His grace should distinguish between the different environments where this "right" is exercised. To large, pluralist societies such as the United States and Great Britain it has to be exercised as well. It offers the parent an extra alternative and the element of competition with other schools tends to keep the standard up.

Similarly, in fairly homogeneous societies such as that found in Southern Ireland, the system is at least more workable. Due to the very high proportion of Catholics in the population the Catholic schooling system is, to all intents and purposes, the state schooling system.

Move, however, to an area where there are two major religious groupings—by both political and socio-economic background already gives each "side" many real and imaginary causes to be wary of one another. To blindly press ahead to such circumstances with a policy of educational apartheid is a social, not to say cynical, irresponsibility and makes a hypocritical noise of the subsequent clerical handwringing and pious anguish when the separated communities, not surprisingly, fail at each other's throats.

This is the system which identifies and typicises every man, woman and child in Northern Ireland today. This is the system which proclaims a person's background and origin as soon as he mentions his school or enters its name on a job application. This is the system which makes the job of "religion sporting" absolutely effortless and fosters the tradition of exclusively Protestant or exclusively Catholic firms—depending on the bias and tradition of the employer.

We in this generation are precariously short of solutions for the present impasse. Let us ensure that at the very least the future generations will have shared a common schooling and will be that much closer to knowing and accepting one another as full partners in whatever type of community they decide to build. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL C. HEADEN, Rue Veydt 6a, 1050 Brussels, Belgium, May 3.

From Mr Michael Gelliot. Sir, May I, more as a private citizen than as the officer of an Arts Council subsidised national institution, write in vehement support of the Chairman of the Arts Council? Mr Gibson (April 30) writes coolly and soberly the most about the impending major recession in the artistic life of this country, but it seems little imagination to detect a note of real desperation in what he writes.

The national economic crisis in costs, coupled with a cut back in public expenditure, naturally hits the non-commercial arts very hard. At a time when the country cannot afford schools for growing minds, hospitals for sick minds and proper prisons for criminal minds, it is only natural that the cultural life of a normal civilized citizen should be seriously curtailed. At least I assume this is the attitude of national and local government alike.

For curtailed it is, and will be further in the past years. Many companies, particularly growing companies, are being closed down. Already underfunded, a further cutback places them in deadly peril. A healthy body may endure some privation and survive. The same privation will permanently stunt a growing child, or kill an undernourished mother. The Arts will not allow the quality of artistic and cultural life in this country to be so damaged or destroyed. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL GELLIOT, 15 Deening Road, Hampstead, NW3.

Why should Britain spend a higher proportion of its gross national product on defence than any of the European Nato governments, with the single exception of Portugal (which has been deeply involved in its African wars)? If we reduced our proportion to theirs it would save £1,083 millions a year for other and better things. For example, the increasing devotion of our research and development to the military programme (soaring to 14.8 billions this year, or more than ten times the total contribution to medical research) is being harnessed to our industrial progress. In contrast Japan, which directs less than one per cent of its gdp to arms and which uses its R and D in other directions, has been able to sweep the world in shipbuilding, cars, television sets and cameras.

Then Lord Chalfont brings out the old argument that arms reduction will inevitably mean fewer jobs. Not

losing philosophically. From Mr R. N. G. Stone. Sir, Was it perhaps symbolic of something that in the 2000 Guineaes, which I happened to be watching on ITV while waiting for the Clip Final, there was a horse called Wirgenstein, who not only proved beyond the two commentators' powers of pronunciation, but also came last? Yours faithfully, R. N. G. STONE, 16 Hammersmith Road, Edgubaston, Birmingham, May 5.





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Call for inquiry into Lye share dealings before £6.5m BSC bid

Maurice Barnfather The Stock Exchange Council has been asked to inquire into callings in the shares of Lye... The bid was announced on Friday... £6.5m BSC bid

Ex-Lord Mayor's firm in US land tax storm

Frank Voil Washington, May 6 The American Association... which is controlled by Sir... Ex-Lord Mayor's firm in US land tax storm

Creditors of UCS may sue ministry over losses

By Peter Hill Pressure is expected to mount among creditors of the bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders... Creditors of UCS may sue ministry over losses

Commission offers Italy help to work out plan for recovery

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, May 6 The European Commission proposed today that Italy, badly hit by a balance of payments crisis... Commission offers Italy help to work out plan for recovery

Signing of UK-Soviet pact heralds trade boost

By Melvyn Westlake The signing in London yesterday of a ten-year cooperation agreement could help Britain to capture a significantly larger share of the expanding Soviet market for technological and industrial projects... Signing of UK-Soviet pact heralds trade boost

Cement chiefs attack price panel's ban on rises of up to 40 pc

By Malcolm Brown Cement industry chiefs clashed with the Price Commission last night when the commission forbade companies to make selective price increases of up to 40 per cent... Cement chiefs attack price panel's ban on rises of up to 40 pc

Energy crisis is only 'a hiccup'

Lord Stokes, chairman of the Leyland, said his aim for the next decade was to sign cars with a 50 per cent lower fuel consumption than at present... Energy crisis is only 'a hiccup'

Union demands higher farm pay

Mr Bert Hazell, president of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, told the Union's biennial conference at Clacton, Essex, that current wages are at a level of £2.90 for a 40-hour week... Union demands higher farm pay

Pound benefits from the still weakening dollar

The dollar continued to weaken on the world's currency markets yesterday, dropping to a new 1974 low against the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder... Pound benefits from the still weakening dollar

400 items to be controlled

Rome, May 6—Italy has announced the first details of its import-deposit plan, which will apply to 415 per cent of the country's imports... 400 items to be controlled

\$2,760m pledged for IMF oil loans

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, May 6 Oil-producing countries have pledged about \$2,760m (£1,150m) in loans to the oil facility from which the International Monetary Fund... \$2,760m pledged for IMF oil loans

Vavasseur sells City freehold for £1.7m

In a further move to reduce group indebtedness, J. H. Vavasseur, the financial services group, has sold its freehold interest in 15-16 America Square in the City to the National Provident Institution... Vavasseur sells City freehold for £1.7m

Opel laying off 20,000

Bonn, May 6—Opel, West Germany's second largest car maker, announced it will lay off more than half the labour force at its Rueselsheim and Kaiserslautern plants from May 12 because of lagging sales... Opel laying off 20,000

Indian offshore ban

New Delhi, May 6—India does not intend to invite foreign companies to explore for offshore oil in the Bombay High area... Indian offshore ban

British unit trust managers join European federation

Margaret Stone A European Federation of Investment Funds and Companies has been formed between the Association of Unit Trust Managers in Britain and its counterparts in Belgium, France and West Germany... British unit trust managers join European federation

How the markets moved

Table with columns: Rises, Falls, Equities, Commodities, On other pages. Lists various market movements and prices.

The Times Index: 119.75-1.61 F.T. Index: 302.5-4.5

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, S. Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Advertisement for Hillier Parker, Property Advisers, featuring a large logo and contact information for London, Edinburgh, Paris, Amsterdam, Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.

### Mr Shultz parting call for monetary discipline

Washington, May 6.—Mr George Shultz, United States Treasury Secretary gave a warning today that high-flying interest rates would never decline unless the Nixon administration and the Federal Reserve Board pursue policies that would subdue galloping inflation.

In a parting interview before leaving the Government President Nixon's top economic official said "If what you want is a period of lower interest rates, the only way to get it is to discipline the monetary policy and get the rate of inflation down, then the interest rates will come down. If we have the kind of government policy that encourages high inflation, interest rates will never decline."

Asked if he thought the Federal Reserve should hold to a disciplined monetary policy as long as it takes to subdue inflation, he replied emphatically: "Damn right." He said he did not know how long that might take, "but they have to have a policy of reasonable, steadfast discipline."

Mr Shultz spoke of a possible "rebellion" of labour and management if the Government tried to reimpose stiff wage-price controls. "This is not a dictatorship in this country," he said.

Mr Shultz said that some official, below the President, would have to emerge to co-ordinate all domestic and international economic matters, as he did. "Somebody has to be the straw boss," he said. He presumed it would be his successor at the Treasury, Mr William Simon.

He asserted that the trend towards "more and more government in economic affairs" has damaged the economy. Prime rates up: The Bank of New York, Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Marine and Midland Bank, New York, Bank of America, Los Angeles, said they have raised prime rate to 11 per cent from 10 1/2 per cent, with immediate effect.

### Bulk Skol lager for N Ireland

Allied Breweries has signed a new production and distribution agreement with D. Lavery, of Northern Ireland, for Skol lager.

Skol will be shipped in bulk to Belfast where Lavery will bottle and distribute it for take-home and on-licensed trade.

### Trust fund to boost Latin American trade

Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 5.—Venezuela is setting up a special trust fund in the Caribbean Development Bank to boost trade between the Caribbean and Latin America.

Dr Hector Hurtado, the Venezuelan Finance Minister, has made a \$25m contribution to the fund on behalf of his Government.—Agence France Press.

## BSC inquiry into labour relations at dispute-prone Llanwern plant

By R. W. Shakespeare  
While two major strikes affect production at South Wales steel works, the British Steel Corporation is to hold an inquiry later this month into labour relations at another big South Wales plant, where some 30 separate disputes lost an estimated £10m of production last year.

The inquiry centres on the steelworks at Llanwern in Monmouthshire which employs some 8,800 workers and has an annual capacity of 2.2m tons. However, a £90m modernisation and development programme now in progress will increase annual capacity to 3.5m tons.

The two-day inquiry, opening on May 20, is to be headed by Mr Henry Jones, BSC's director of industrial relations. Full-time union officials and management representatives will be taking part. They are to investigate the causes of industrial unrest at Llanwern and make recommendations to both management and unions.

Strikes at Llanwern during the past 12 months included a seven-week stoppage and a two-week shutdown that made 5,000 workers idle. After the latter dispute the management warned that it would not reopen the works without firm undertakings from the unions on future conduct by workers. Then a number of South Wales MPs called for the present inquiry.

Meanwhile, the strike by 1,600 craftsmen at the Port Talbot steelworks continues, with another 9,500 laid off and all steel production and finishing operations at a standstill for the second week running. The engineering craftsmen want a 56.50 a week pay increase and have turned down BSC's offer of a £3.50 rise which the corporation says is the maximum allowed under existing pay legislation.

The shutdown at Port Talbot, which makes one-sixth of the steel produced by BSC has cut off supplies of sheet steel for the car industry and tin plate for canning.

At Ebbw Vale another 650 workers, all members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, are on strike over a pay claim. The plate production at the works has been stopped.

## Prices Bill 'unfair' say food firms

Food manufacturers, worried that the Prices Bill now before Parliament will discriminate against them, have asked Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to make changes.

The Food and Drink Industries Council, which represents 18 trade associations, objects to that part of the Bill which gives the Government powers to control food prices at all stages in the production and distribution chain. In the case of all other manufactured goods, these powers are limited to the retail level, the council says.

Mr Guy Lawrence, the chairman of the council, who is also deputy chairman of J. Lyons and Co, told Mrs Williams that food manufacturers' prices were already strictly policed by the Price Commission and there could be no justification for discriminating against them. If this happened the industry would soon be unable to afford decent wages for its 650,000 employees, raised from 10 1/2 per cent, with immediate effect.

In that case it would become a second-class industry, increasingly unable to keep the public supplied with the quality, variety or even the quantity of food to which it had become accustomed.

The council says that the food industry is particularly vulnerable as it has been under government pressure for a considerable period. It is estimated that the average return on capital is less than 8 per cent before tax and declining.

Importers complain: Criticism that the changes in the Pay and Price Code have made no concession for importers came yesterday from the British Importers Confederation, which represents some 3,500 importers.

It says no distinction has been made between importers and distributors. Substantial losses could result from uncertainties such as fluctuating food prices, changes in currencies, freight and transport problems and political uncertainties in exporting countries. These should have been covered in the amendment to the Price Code.

## Call for flexibility in planning energy policy

By Roger Vielvoye  
Energy Correspondent  
Greater flexibility must be introduced into the planning of Britain's energy supplies in order to improve this country's ability to adapt to changing circumstances, Mr Alex Eadie, parliamentary under-secretary of state for energy, said in London yesterday.

The overall objective must be to provide adequate and secure supplies of energy "on the basis of a proper balance of resource costs as between various fuels", he said at the opening of a conference on Energy, Europe and the 1980s organized by the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Mr Eadie's views on flexibility are shared by the Central Electricity Generating Board which is using the same argument to persuade the department to allow the ordering of two new oil-fired power stations this year. The department is considering the possibility of raising the ceiling on the Coal Board to insist that these stations are coal-fired.

"We must make sure that our country always has enough energy for its needs, but that in meeting those needs we must not, and cannot, ignore the relative cost of different forms of energy."

He added that the needs of flexibility must also be given "full weight". Any energy strategy should make full allowance for the unexpected—the events which overnight upset all calculations and require new plans and new responses.

"We have only to look back to last October to appreciate that. Our planning of energy supplies today is moving steadily in the direction of this greater flexibility, with dependence on four fuels: coal, oil, gas and nuclear power, and a corresponding increase in our ability to adapt to circumstances as they arise."

But Mr Eadie said, this did not mean that Britain should go for indigenous energy at any price. "We still need to look at the relative costs of competing fuels in reaching our decision."

Referring to suggestions that Britain should move on to new sources of power, such as solar energy or tidal or wind power, he said these were being investigated "but we cannot afford to take on these sources regardless of economics. We can only do it if and when it pays us."

While the department was putting together an overall energy conservation programme designed to promote efficient and economical use of fuels, these measures tended to be slow-acting. "What matters in view of our massive new oil bill on top of a balance of payments deficit, are savings now", he declared.

## NEDO study challenged on clothing profits

By Peter Hill  
Evidence of declining profitability in Britain's clothing industry since the 1950s, produced in a recent survey by the National Economic Development Office is challenged in a report published yesterday by Inter Company Comparisons.

In a survey of 60 leading clothing companies for the three years to the end of April, 1972-73, the NEDO report had not declined. Indeed, for the companies covered they were 100 per cent higher in 1972-73 than in 1970-71.

The increase in profits has been widely reported. Mr Hill said the report. "The average profit margin shows the same steady increase, and the average return on capital likewise shows an increase of over 50 per cent over the three years to the very creditable figure of 26 per cent."

Pointing out that its findings were in some major respects "at complete variance" with those of the NEDO report, the study said that investment among the companies covered had been relatively high by general standards. Total assets for the industry in 1972-73 were 25 per cent greater than in 1970-71.

The ICC study also said that total employment had not fallen off and in fact had risen slightly. Average rates of increase of retail sales in 1972-73 were slower than those shown in the NEDO study, "Business Ratio Report on Clothing Manufacturers, Inter Company Comparisons, price £27."

## RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by volume 1971=100	New Credit extended £m
1972	105.8	2,497
1972 Q1	104.6	812
Q2	107.2	840
Q3	109.5	870
Q4	110.7	2,873
1973 Q1	111.8	789
Q2	108.0	688
Q3	112.1	721
Q4	112.3	715
1974 Q1	110.1	581
January	109.5	192
February	110.3	188
March	110.4	185

## Figures confirm standstill in retail trade

The final figures for retail trade during March are in line with the provisional estimates and almost the same as in February (the figure for which has now been revised downwards slightly), the Department of Industry disclosed yesterday.

The retail trade seasonally adjusted now stands at 110.4 (against a provisional estimate of 110.5) compared with 110.3 in February. Compared with the second half of 1973, sales in the first quarter of the current year were down by 1 1/2 per cent.

Separate figures show finance houses and retailers advanced £195m on new instalment credit agreements in March. This was a little more than in February, but considerably below the monthly average in 1972.

Total debt outstanding to retailers and finance houses fell by a further £10m in March, bringing the total decrease during the first quarter to £66m, compared with an increase of £73m in the previous three months.

## Shell seeks oil terminal site in Shetlands

Shell United Kingdom Exploration and Production, the operator for the Shell/Essco group, has applied for a licence to build a crude oil reception terminal in the North Sea to house the Shetland Islands.

The Shetland County Council will be consulting local interests before it makes any decision on the application. Oil would be piped to Sullom Voe through a 30 kilometre pipeline from the Brent Field and other oilfields in the area.

A consortium of 22 companies that is investigating the possibility of building an artificial island in the North Sea to house large-scale industrial developments, normally unwelcome onshore, has been told there are no obstacles under international law to the scheme.

The group which includes Shell, P & O, Phillips, IBC and the Bos Kalis Westminster group, are looking at three possible locations. One is 30 to 40 kilometres off Great Yarmouth, and the other two are west of the Hook of Holland.

## Saudi Arabia signs £20m deal for TriStars

A £20m contract for the first Rolls-Royce-powered Tri-Star aircraft for the Middle East has been signed. Lockheed Corporation spokesman said in London yesterday. The two aircraft would be delivered to Saudi Arabia in June and July next year.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Defining what is market research

From Mr Nicholas J. Brooks  
Sir, It is quite clear that the example of "market research" whereby Mr Whitton (April 30) received an article on "Send no money now" was nothing to do with genuine market research whatsoever. No true market research entails a prospect ordering goods from a firm, being circularized regularly, or remitting money for answering questionnaires.

The only time when the receipt of goods is involved is when an in-home product test is conducted, and the only time when money is involved is when an informant receives a gift as a token of gratitude in return for his help, fitness, time and trouble in allowing a researcher to interview him. This incident was obviously an example of a "receive now, pay later" organization "selling under-the-goose".

Regrettably, there seem to be a good number of firms who are exploiting the goodwill of the public and the good name of market research in order to reward an unwitting respondent with "free" goods of a purportedly high value; or who claim in true pyramid selling fashion that housewives could "earn up to £x over a cup of tea", or that they could "become better shoppers as a result" of cooperating. Sadly, it is only after an informant has experienced a genuine research interview that he can distinguish between true and false market research.

The comprehensive Code of Conduct of the Market Research Society, to which most research practitioners belong, states clearly that "no activity" such as sales approaches, should be deliberately or inadvertently misrepresented as being market research.

From Mr G. J. Goodhardt  
Sir, Mr Kenneth R. Whitton in his letter published on April 30, states that if approached by a market research interviewer he will either:  
(i) ask how much he will be paid and if nothing then will not answer, or  
(ii) give grossly inaccurate answers.

His first course of action is one which I regret but which I can understand. Indeed, the Code of Conduct of the Market Research Society, which is adhered to by all our members insists that "The informant's right to withdraw, or to refuse to cooperate at any stage shall be respected."

But I cannot understand why Mr Whitton should want to lie or what would be the purpose of his contemplated deception. The main purpose of market research is to allow the suppliers of goods and services to find out what their customers want and so to help them to find a profitable way of satisfying their customers' needs. If Whitton does not want his views to be taken into account in the process that is his privilege, but by attempting to mislead the interests of the public majority of the public, he cannot recognize the value of the services of suppliers being informed and sensitive to their needs.

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. GODDHARDT,  
Chairman,  
The Market Research Society,  
51 Charles Street,  
London W1X 7PA.

From Mr P. H. E. Carter  
Sir, I have read, with interest, the letter of Mr Kenneth Whitton in your issue of April 30 concerning market research. Whilst I agree with him in part, there is another side to the coin. We have used market research now for nearly ten years and the reason we do it is simple; to try and provide consumers with what they really want. Surely, when Mr Whitton goes shopping he likes to find in the shops articles of the kind which he wishes to buy. If he gives highly misleading answers to questions asked to try and give him service, he could be disappointed when he goes shopping some time in the future. Yours faithfully,  
P. H. E. CARTER,  
Managing Director,  
New Devon Pottery,  
Kingston Road,  
Newton Abbot,  
Devon TQ12 2QB.

## Equity-linked mortgages: chance for building societies

From Mr B. J. Heddle  
Sir, How right Mr Varley is to raise the matter of equity-linked mortgages (May 1). The building society movement now has a marvellous opportunity to "bid" for the nation's savings, but to do so it must present a more progressive corporate approach. Let us take the case of a pensioner who, in 1970, put his life savings of £5,000 into a building society deposit account—by 1974 that would have probably been eroded by inflation to £3,750; on the same day a house purchaser borrows the investor's £5,000 and buys a new house. By 1972 that house might have been worth £8,000 and the investor, the person without whom the building society movement could not exist, in real terms lost £1,250 and the borrower simultaneously made a tax-free capital gain of £3,000.

But the problems facing the building society movement today are far wider than just this: the building societies themselves must realize that the appearance of their not unextravagantly fitted offices, six-deep in every High Street, is a prime case for rationalization. If nationalization of the building society movement came about this would lead ultimately to the complete takeover of the private housing sector by the state.

The building society movement must become more competitive. Individual societies must surely vie with each other for investors' money (the lifeblood of the movement) just as other financial institutions do. The building society movement must provide the investing public with some compelling reasons why they should deposit their money with them rather than with the institutions who offer attractive equity-linked savings plans.

Time is not on the building societies' side. Unless the investing public is offered a better deal, the movement might well itself on the Labour Party shopping list. Yours faithfully,  
B. J. HEDDLE,  
The Manor,  
Barham,  
Canterbury,  
Kent.

## Qualifying associations in engineering

From Mr D. C. Nutting  
Dr Fisher's letter of May 2, for the information of your non-engineering readers, is laudable in its intention and content, except that the last paragraph is not supported by fact. Of the many and varied qualifying associations in engineering, there are some which have been around for many years; the requirement in qualification, training and experience which is equal to or even better than the standard required of the Council of Engineering Institutions constituent institutions, and yet which has not enticed these few institutions to constituent membership of the CEL.

It is unfortunate that proof of competency is not in itself a basis for entry as a constituent body to the CEL. Indeed, there is some justification for belief that there is a reluctance to admit further constituent bodies to the CEL whatever their standards. Dr Fisher suggests that professional engineers who are competent can apply for membership of an appropriate constituent body—a notion held by many in the CEL. To suggest that a man should have to join an organization which hitherto proved inadequate, his professional needs in order to acquire the accolade of Chartered Engineer is unwelcome to those who propose it.

That the CEL through constituent bodies does admit all professionally qualified engineers who wish to establish their right to practise, as Fisher states is, regrettably, yet wholly true. Yours faithfully,  
D. C. NUTTING,  
19 Hall Place Drive,  
Weybridge,  
Surrey.

# Bank of America Limited

Statement of Condition as at 31st December 1973

	1973	1972
Share Capital		
Authorised: 10,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	£10,000,000	£10,000,000
Issued: 5,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid	5,000,000	2,300,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,652,008	655,702
Subordinated Unsecured Loan 1984-88	4,394,818	—
<b>TOTAL SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>	<b>11,046,826</b>	<b>3,125,702</b>
Deferred Taxation	210,000	40,000
Current and Deposit Accounts	178,108,943	132,674,600
Taxation	905,627	405,643
Other Accounts	3,788,134	3,558,313
Acceptances on behalf of Customers	902,000	603,306
	<b>£200,958,330</b>	<b>£140,408,164</b>
Cash, Balances at Bankers, money at call and short notice	12,454,033	11,563,372
Deposits with Banks, Finance and Discount Houses and Certificates of Deposit	3,186,313	15,103,045
Loans and Advances repayable within one year	28,337,942	24,447,063
Quoted Securities held for dealing:		
U.K. Government	2,628,312	—
Others	3,313,111	457,217
Other Accounts	7,566,842	2,805,547
	<b>64,580,358</b>	<b>54,507,169</b>
Loans and Advances repayable after one year, less provisions	134,213,642	86,073,652
Other Investments	372,188	172,476
Fixed Assets	483,131	108,230
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	302,000	661,500
	<b>£200,958,330</b>	<b>£140,408,164</b>

MARK TURNER Chairman  
C. M. VAN VLIJRDEN  
R. A. HENDERSON  
R. B. BOTCHERY  
N. W. PEARSON Secretary

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St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3A 8HN



## REYROLLE PARSONS

The international power engineering group of companies

Extracts from the 1973 Annual Report and from the Statement to Shareholders by the Chairman, Mr ET Judge.

- \* Turnover up from £76m to £112m.
- \* Substantially better results—pre-tax profits nearly £3m compared with loss of £1.9m in 1972.
- \* Significant reduction of about £6m in borrowings.
- \* Export turnover at £38m was at a record level.
- \* Total order book of Group UK companies continues to be in excess of £200m.
- \* Number of turbine-generator tenders under active consideration shows a welcome increase.
- \* To be progressive, compete in export markets and maintain reasonable continuity of employment, it is essential to have less violent fluctuations in home orders for power stations.

	1973	1972
	£	£
Group turnover	112,756,000	76,092,000
Group trading profit	5,082,000	258,000
Share of trading results of associated companies	1,539,000	845,000
Group profit/(loss) before taxation	2,978,000	(1,913,000)
Proposed dividend	2.0% (net)	0.7% (net)
Profit/(loss) per ordinary stock unit	12.2p	(15.2p)

(The proposed dividend has received Treasury consent)

Copies of the Annual Report obtainable from the Company Secretary

REYROLLE PARSONS LIMITED  
Cuthbert House · All Saints · Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1NS

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Consolidating Reyrolle's recovery trend

Reyrolle Parsons is hoping to retain last year's improvement in 1974—an ambition which at this stage would seem to be reasonably solidly founded. First, the order book gains strong, well spread—and a look about it shows a couple years ago. Secondly, the up should see further benefit from its extensive rationalisation programme, even if the price, particularly at Reyrolle, is on a continuing basis. Thirdly, the group is confident it can keep a tight rein on research working capital, which once again looks a bet given that the increase in 1973 was held to under 3 per cent.

In that basis one looks to a solid enough support for shares at 63p and a p/e ratio just over 5, assuming that that the long awaited CEBG starts to materialise fairly soon. For all that, however, there is little compensation for a 6 per cent yield with a highly rated company that could be a little hard to cope with a high figure inflation rate over medium term.

unlikely to introduce its own legislation during the present Parliament, the City has the difficult problem of bridging a legal hiatus and thus reducing the danger of repressive legislation in the future. For those who believe that it would take one more scandal to create a Securities and Exchange Commission, the City's paramount need must be to prove that it has the appetite for effective self-regulation in areas such as insider trading.

## Central Mfg Stockholding leads the way

While British Steel Corporation's bid for Lye Trading looks like an opening shot at reducing below one-third the amount of its steel sold through independent stockholders, Central Manufacturing & Trading's interim figures show just what a booming industry it is about to rationalise.

Steel stockholding and metal processing accounted for nearly half of C.M.T.'s trading profit in the half year to January 31, compared with only a little over 40 per cent in the previous year. It shows what has been happening in an industry where prices have risen sharply and another 25 per cent increase in the pipeline.

Of course, stock profits play a part in the massive improvement from £298,000 to £813,000 in stockholding profits between the opening halves of the past two years. M & T's share carries a high level of stocks and that combined with a good flow of supplies, meant that this side of the business was relatively unaffected by the three-day week. So, if the supply situation that has allowed C.M.T. to keep its steel stocks at a high level continues, and interest payments are no more than, say, £400,000 this year, compared with £318,000 for 1972-73, then repeat success next year's half profit is likely. This suggests a p/e ratio of 6.4 with the shares at 43.4p.

## Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)

Capitalization	£3.4m	£3.4m
Sales	£16.2m	£11.9m
Pre-tax profits	£1.43m	£0.74m
Dividend gross	1.5p	1.25p

## Searle/Gold Cross Assessing the complications

It is hard to see all shareholders of Gold Cross Hospital Supplies falling over themselves to accept the offer from the American company, G. D. Searle. Apart from the obvious procedural nuisance and potential financial disadvantage of a paper rather than cash offer, there is a technical factor which could make the bid less generous than it now looks.

It is true that United Kingdom residents accepting Searle stock can sell to an overseas resident and thus avoid paying the investment currency premium. But the question is what sort of impact such disposals will have on Searle's price on Wall Street. The bid is worth about \$25.4m (£11m) against a Searle capitalization of \$1.42m. This is 2.3 per cent, though it can be assumed that the Gold Cross chairman, Mr. R. S. Goldsamt, together with Keynes, Ullmann and others will refrain from disposing of Searle shares received in exchange for their 46.4 per cent holding in Gold Cross for a month or two.

who can negotiate more favourable terms.

Searle is going for a paper acquisition because under the SEC "pooling of interest" provisions this avoids the need to write off goodwill over 40 years. A cash bid for Gold Cross at around £11m would have meant a surplus of about £10m over net assets and an annual write off of £250,000. Not much on the face of it, but this has to be taken below the line, and against net profits last year of £57,000 for Gold Cross (on a United Kingdom tax basis).

Meanwhile, what of future prospects for Gold Cross? Profits have risen from £0.23m in 1968 to £0.96m last year—which was 17 per cent ahead of prospectus forecast. That was without anything like a full contribution from the latest spate of acquisitions too. True, Gold Cross might be up against potential dilution problems on more acquisitions but it looks good for further organic growth. Profits are apparently expanding fast so far this year.

## Toys How to meet demand?

Following close on the Lesney figures, the preliminary results from Mettoy last Friday illustrate the frustrations of toy-makers in trying to match inadequate raw material supplies to booming demand. The frustration for the investor is in deciding which of these two factors is likely to alter first.

Plastics are in short supply, partly because of the oil crisis which has had on feedstocks, but also because United Kingdom manufacturers are turning to export markets where price controls are laxer.

The upshot of this is that Mettoy and others appear to be buying from abroad at inflated prices rather than risk missing the current order boom. The implications for operating margins are obvious enough. Much the same thing applies to zinc alloys used in die-cast toys.

Still, Mettoy's expectations are for some further improvement in results this year and even on historic earnings the p/e ratio is 4.4 at 29p and the yield 10 per cent. But reported earnings benefit from a reduced tax charge fully taxed the p/e ratio is 6.1.

As for demand, it shows no signs of slackening off yet and remains broadly based in Europe, the United States and the Far East. Moreover the die-cast toy war seems to have reached a tacit accommodation between the rival makers, aided by the strength of demand.

A further point is that any further stringency in the spending/credit climate so far as consumer durables are concerned is unlikely to bite deeply into the toy market.

Of the five industrial relations bodies doomed to extinction by the new Government, it is now clear that three will disappear with the Bill repealing the Industrial Relations Act, while execution of the other two will be held over for a few months.

The National Industrial Relations Court will go immediately. The Bill repeals the Royal Assent, and the Commission on Industrial Relations and the Registry of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations on the appointed day for the new Act to come into force.

The Pay Board will disappear as soon as the Government thinks the time has come to rely on its voluntary anti-inflationary policies, some time after it has produced its report on London weighting at the end of next month.

Aloof of the five, the Industrial Arbitration Board, formerly the Industrial Court, is scheduled to remain until superseded by the proposed Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS) which the Government proposes to establish if it remains in power long enough.

The TUC never blacklisted this board, as they did the others, though it might have had a minor role in the Industrial Relations Act's compulsory procedures. It could have been used to arbitrate on two types of claim under the Act, one related to the sole bargaining agent provisions and the other to the obligation on an employer to disclose information, but it was never called upon for either.

The TUC overlooked this, or showed an unaccustomed tolerance, perhaps partly because it had long ceased to play a major role. There was a time when the two sides of industry were willing to take many of their important disputes to independent arbitration, and the court heard anything up to 70 cases a year. But in 1971 it heard only 16 cases, in 1972 it heard 26 and last year only two.

# Setting them up and knocking them down

take wage disputes to arbitration when there is a statutory incomes policy.

It has had an unexpected inflow of cases this year, however, resulting from a conflict between the Pay Board's rulings and the House of Commons Fair Wages Resolution which says that Government contractors shall observe wages and conditions not less favourable than those general in the trade.

In the first of these cases, Sir Roy Wilson, the IAB president, rejected the Pay Board's contention that the ultimate decision will depend upon its own last month that increases ranging from £2.50 a week to £364 a year were necessary to enable the company concerned to comply with the Resolution. Since then more than half a dozen other fair wages cases have been fought against the Pay Board.

The Department of Employment originally envisaged that the provisions of the 1971 Act, which establish it as a statutory body, might need to be reworked until sufficient progress had been made with setting up the CAS, which will have a division performing the same function. It is now clear, however, that it will disappear with the repeal of the Act.

This does not necessarily mean that there will be a gap between the end of the CIR and the start of the CAS. The TUC is pressing hard for the CAS to be set up by administrative action as quickly as possible, leaving its statutory authority to be provided later in the proposed Employment Rights Bill.

Consultations about the form of the CAS should take will be started immediately and it is conceivable it could be set up by the time the repeal Act is brought into force, but the consultations are bound to be complex.

The creation of the service is a major operation and its success will depend upon its carrying the full backing of the Confederation of British Industry as well as the Government and the TUC. Numerous details need to be worked out and the whole scheme to be widely understood and approved by both sides of industry. To start it off at half-cock could be fatal.

It would be wasteful in the extreme to end the CIR and let its staff scatter before the establishment of the body which is to replace it, whatever the TUC say. The CIR has, by and large, followed in the traditions set by Mr George Woodcock, its first chairman, helping companies in difficulty to help themselves, and the TUC's blacklisting of it because it has had to conduct some inquiries for the NIRC, was always unreasonable.



Sir Leonard Neal, chairman of the CIR

The position of the CIR (whose chairman is Sir Leonard Neal) is being taken over by the new body which will be set up in the work of promoting good industrial relations which it began under the previous Labour Government and which it has continued to carry out in addition to its functions deriving from proceedings before the NIRC.

The Department of Employment originally envisaged that the provisions of the 1971 Act, which establish it as a statutory body, might need to be reworked until sufficient progress had been made with setting up the CAS, which will have a division performing the same function. It is now clear, however, that it will disappear with the repeal of the Act.

This does not necessarily mean that there will be a gap between the end of the CIR and the start of the CAS. The TUC is pressing hard for the CAS to be set up by administrative action as quickly as possible, leaving its statutory authority to be provided later in the proposed Employment Rights Bill.

Consultations about the form of the CAS should take will be started immediately and it is conceivable it could be set up by the time the repeal Act is brought into force, but the consultations are bound to be complex.

which is to replace it, whatever the TUC say. The CIR has, by and large, followed in the traditions set by Mr George Woodcock, its first chairman, helping companies in difficulty to help themselves, and the TUC's blacklisting of it because it has had to conduct some inquiries for the NIRC, was always unreasonable.

At workplace level, employees have often been glad to cooperate with it. Experience in the kind of work it has been doing is not common and could be valuable to the new organization. Moreover, the commission is now engaged on a score of inquiries nothing to do with the NIRC, including an extensive one on grievances, disputes and disciplinary procedures, which will not be completed as planned when the repeal Bill is passed.

The business of one government setting up industrial relations bodies, and the next knocking them down and creating others, is reaching a stage where it will become increasingly difficult to get capable staff to man them.

Of the five now being disposed of the Pay Board employs 425, of whom all but 50 or so are seconded civil servants. The CIR has 170, including 30 agency staff, of whom 100 are seconded from the two sides of industry. The NIRC has about 45 staff, the Registry about 30 and the IAB has a dozen, all from the Civil Service.

It is important for industrial relations bodies like the CIR and the Pay Board to have a proportion of their staff with industrial experience, but they will find it more difficult to get them in future. Even if civil servants, some of whom went to the independent bodies with temporary promotion, which they would lose on their return, may become reluctant to go to anything of the sort.

Eveo more difficulty may be found in attracting the top men who are needed to be members of boards and commissions likely to be so short-lived.

It would be wasteful in the extreme to end the CIR and let its staff scatter before the establishment of the body which is to replace it, whatever the TUC say. The CIR has, by and large, followed in the traditions set by Mr George Woodcock, its first chairman, helping companies in difficulty to help themselves, and the TUC's blacklisting of it because it has had to conduct some inquiries for the NIRC, was always unreasonable.

# Patents: giving drugs chance of fair return

In the Chancery Division of the High Court today Mr Justice Whitford will be asked to settle the fate of the drug trimethoprim, an anti-bacterial widely used in the treatment of respiratory and urinary tract infections.

The Wellcome Foundation is asking the court to extend the company's patents for the drug on the ground that, despite the grant of a 16-year patent in February, 1958, there has been insufficient time for a fair commercial exploitation of the legal monopoly conferred by the patents.

The action is the latest in a small rush of such applications in recent years.

British patent law has always caused a lot of anxiety among drug manufacturers. As the law stands at present a company may be granted a legal monopoly on its product for 16 years in the United Kingdom.

This is pretty meagre by European standards. In West Germany patent life is 18 years; in France, Belgium and Holland, 20 years. Only in Italy, the rogue country of the international drug industry, there is no patent protection at all for drugs.

The problem for drug manufacturers is this: while the patent is taken out on discovery of the preparation, marketing of the drug may not be effected until several years later. So, except in the most unusual cases, the commercial exploitation of any drug free from competition by identical products is always "16 years minus".

Just about the only way around the problem is to invoke Section 23 or 24 of the Patents Act 1949, the first covering extension of patent life on the ground of inadequate remuneration, the latter on the ground of war loss. At the creation of the court up to 10 years can be added to the patent.

In the past two or three years companies have been making increasing use of Section 23. In March, 1972, the National Research Development Corporation's patent on a valuable antibiotic named cephalosporin C, which should have lapsed in January of that year, was extended for six years.

Then last year Smith, Kline and French was granted a two-year extension on trifluoperazine (marketed by the company under the brand name Stelazine) with leave to return to the court after that period to argue for a further extension.

When Wellcome take their drug to the court today they will argue that although preparation was patented in 1958 it took a full decade, until September, 1968, until it could be put on the market.

What will be of considerable interest to the drug industry as a whole is the Wellcome case is just how much money trimethoprim has made the company over the past six years. If, as expected, this turns out to be a not insignificant sum, and the court then rules that this still constitutes inadequate remuneration, it will provide the industry with a benchmark on the question of reasonable revenue and, by extension, profit.

As the Hoffmann-La Roche case has shown, the reasonableness of profits in the drug industry is almost impossible to define.

Malcolm Brown

# Frank Vogl looks behind some surprising first quarter earnings

## US profits confound the prophets

Reports on first quarter earnings by United States companies are now flowing in, and the general picture of an economy in recession but doing little for share values.

The picture developing from the results is basically one of well above-average profit margins and sales of new cars, but also of a few spectacular profit declines. The first quarter was certainly not normal and for many analysts the results being published are largely freakish.

With gross national product down 5.6 per cent in the first three months of this year, one would have expected an awful set of earnings results, but this just has not happened. The profit and sales of many companies were boosted by inflation. A further reason was conversion into dollars of foreign currency revenues, at rates which appear most favourable by comparison with those prevailing today.

Other one-time factors affecting companies' results helped to produce the virtual inflation of profits from the sale of stocks bought at low prices and sold at the new prevailing price when the oil-producing countries dramatically raised their prices. It was such once-and-for-all profit-boosting factors that led to investors being unimpressed when the oil company's figures were announced.

The chemical companies have for some time been unable to satisfy demand and this allowed them to pass on increased oil costs to customers. The rise in oil prices and the tight supply situation, now widely expected to ease somewhat, aided Union Carbide, to take just one example, boosting profits by 42 per cent to \$94.1m on sales 23 per cent higher at \$1,109.6m.

The crisis was indeed a major issue in the earnings results of the first quarter. The crisis produced a sharp fall in demand for cars and the

motor manufacturers have announced sharper profit declines than almost everybody else. The big exception was General Motors, which recorded a profit fall to just \$120m from \$817m on sales that fell to \$6,900m from \$9,600m.

The tourist and travel industry was another victim of the oil crisis. Many airlines have announced immense profit falls, as have hotel companies, with Holiday Inns, as just one illustration, recording an earnings decline of 64 per cent to \$2.7m.

Investment research companies who share this opinion, but they note that although the market analysis is primarily due to the excessive cost of money which is restricting the demand for shares, an easing of monetary conditions could produce a substantial rise in share values.

The best indication of business optimism lies in the plans for investment spending. The annual survey of company investment intentions, just produced by the McGraw-Hill Publications Company shows spending plans currently totalling \$119,100m, 19.4 per cent more than in 1973. This, McGraw-Hill says, "dwarfs anything that has gone before".

The rise is substantial, even taking inflation into consideration and the bond markets anticipate a record volume of new issue demand. Companies would not be making such big plans if they were not confident about the profit outlook.

While the first quarter was in many ways one of quite exceptional profit growth, due in many cases to exceptional factors, the level of company profits for the remainder of the year may well be sufficiently good for 1974 to be another record earnings year—1973 saw the steepest rise in profits since 1955, with earnings up over 27 per cent on the \$55,400m seen in 1972.

# Business Diary: Miller's brainchild Dicey year

a long way from the school to the committee chair of the EEC, nor is the unit industry the obvious route to one to the other. However, the path taken by Norman Prosper group, and years ago he emerged as chairman of the newly formed European Association of Investment Funds Companies.

The federation can rightly be ribbed as Miller's brainchild, months ago he was co-director of the Department of EEC Commission's two leading investment companies, mutual funds or call them what you will.

Miller was the only industry director in the EEC Commission's two leading investment companies, mutual funds or call them what you will.



Left to right: Gaming Board's Sir Stanley Raymond, Ladbroke's Cyril Stein, Churches' Council's Moody: Nag, nag, nag.

of the unit trust industry and at S & P has concentrated much more on new developments, particularly in the international field.

He is an ardent European and his new role of chivvying the other mutual funds industries in Europe to include in self-help, both for themselves and their shareholders, is entirely to his liking—even if it all does look a bit like locking the stable door after Bernia Cornfield's IOS horse has bolted.

Under attack The coming year could prove a dicey one for Miller, whether as a player, or as a shareholder or manager of one of the "gamb-

ling conglomerates" now under attack from the Gaming Board. In the background is the perennial sniping from such as the Rev Gordon Moody, secretary of the Churches' Council on Gambling, which is calling for a Betting Board to regulate the activities of betting shop owners alleged to exploit their own profit to gamble for their own profit.

In the foreground, there is Sir Stanley Raymond who, in presenting his annual report as chairman of the Gaming Board, proclaims the need for a "strong administrative machine" to deal with gambling as a whole.

The board, it is argued, is responsible for the £2,350m turnover. Although empowered to license and to regulate casino gaming, gaming machines and charity pools, it has no power over football pools, prize bingo or betting shops.

Lastly, Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, will by the end of this month have a final report of an inter-departmental working party on lotteries.

This report recommends that lotteries, football pools and newspaper spot-the-ball competitions should come within the Gaming Board's supervision and that the amount of prize money offered should be limited.

Customs and Excise receipts from gambling duties in 1972 totalled £160m, while, if the lotteries report were adopted, the working party says, "a significant volume of gambling revenue would be diverted from private profit to beneficial use".

Certainly, Sir Stanley may be expected to stick by his post and by his arguments.

Marks & Spencer of the betting business. With 1,150 shops, they are now the biggest betting shop owner in the country, but have long since diversified, particularly into hotels.

One part of the report for which he can have no love is a special section objecting to the resurgence of backgammon, which Ladbroke, among others, is promoting strenuously. Recent publicity given to backgammon tournaments, the board contends, calls to mind Section 42 of the Gaming Act, which makes it an offence to advertise the availability of gaming on any premises.

The board, Stein says, is stumbling over some of the facts of its case against the conglomerates in the rush to make its point. He points to a league table of 150 companies and their activities, and shows that the board has his group listed in football pools, whereas they're not, although they'd like to be.

He says the board's £2,350m turnover estimates is a nonsense figure. Poor-fifts of the money goes back in prizes, and in credit betting even more. Out of the remaining one-fifth must come levy, tax, overheads and dividends.

As for Mr Moody's case, that there are innocents who must be protected, Stein says some people spend their money on opera, some on ballet, and more on drink—it is their business how they spend it, subject to what Parliament has to say. Meanwhile, as to Mr Jenkins.

## Backgammon

Cyril Stein is chairman of the Ladbroke Group, one of the "large gambling conglomerates" the Gaming Board is talking about, and he is not at all pleased at what he reads in the board's report.

Stein is 46, and came into Ladbroke 18 years ago as the representative of a consortium, including an uncle, who had acquired the business then a sleepy credit betting concern that would only take clients they look up in Debreit.

Today, he is chairman, and likes to think of Ladbroke as the

## Jessel, Toynbee & Co. Limited

Bill Brokers and Bankers

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman Mr. David Jessel

- Once again I have to report that the discount market has had a very difficult year. By running an extremely short book your company has to some extent learnt to live with continually rising rates and attempts by governments to force them down again. As a result we are able to show a satisfactory profit of £371,876 and to propose a final dividend of 10.5%. This means that we have fractionally increased the overall rate of dividend above last year's level and have been able to add enough to the balance carried forward on profit and loss account to cover the cost of another year's dividend at the same rate. A transfer has also been made to contingency reserve.
- As can be seen from the rediscount figure (£94m) we have vastly increased our turnover in bank bills and we have found many new outlets for this type of paper.
- Our associate company, Charles Fulton & Co. Ltd., had another very profitable year in 1973 and their dividend has now become a significant part of our income.

	1974	1973
Capital and reserves	3,313,235	3,172,109
Loans and deposits, etc.	124,608,363	158,869,262
	<b>£127,921,598</b>	<b>£162,041,371</b>
Leasehold premises	84,700	—
Cash at bank and amounts receivable	490,881	1,602,765
Treasury, Corporation and Sterling and		
Dollar Commercial Bills	57,943,346	57,414,307
Sterling Certificates of Deposit	33,394,954	50,983,859
US Dollar Certificates of Deposit	12,577,712	12,878,800
Loans	300,000	1,412,832
Corporation Securities, Local Authority		
Bonds and Other Investments	23,130,005	37,749,938
	<b>£127,921,598</b>	<b>£162,041,371</b>

Handwritten note in Arabic script at the top right of the page.

### UNION MINIERE

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: rue de la Chancellerie 1, Brussels  
Brussels Register of Commerce No. 13.377

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders are requested to attend the Annual General Meeting which will be held on Friday, 24th May, 1974, at 10.30 a.m., in the Office of the Société Générale de Belgique, 30 rue Royale, Brussels.

#### AGENDA

1. Reports by the Board of Directors, the Auditing Commission and the legal Auditor for the financial year 1973.
2. Approval of the balance sheet as at December 31st, 1973, and of the profit and loss account of the financial year; distribution of the profit.
3. Discharge to be granted to the Directors and Auditors.
4. Statutory appointments.
5. Emoluments of Auditors.

In order to be admitted to this Meeting owners of bearer shares must have deposited their shares by Friday, 17th May, 1974, at any one of the following banks:

- the Société Générale de Banque, in Brussels or any of its other offices and agencies;
- in France: the Banque de l'Union Parisienne - C.F.C.B., 68, boulevard Haussmann, 10 Paris (9e);
- in the Netherlands: the Agencement Bank Nederland, 32 Vijzelstraat, in Amsterdam.

Owners of bearer shares will be admitted to the Meeting on producing a statement from one of the above banks quoting the identity of the owner of the shares and certifying that the shares will remain deposited from 17th to 24th May, 1974.

Proxies, conferred according to article 30 of the Articles of Association, must be deposited at the latest by Friday, 17th May, 1974, at the Company's Registered Office, rue de la Chancellerie 1, Brussels.

Proxies for non-bearer shares are also at the above-mentioned banks.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Computer news

#### ICL machines for Polish shipyards

Seven ICL 2903 computers valued at a total of £800,000 have been ordered by ZIPO, the data-processing service of United Polish Shipyards. They are to be installed in component factories in and around Gdansk, where the main ZIPO computer centre is located.

ICL System 4-50 and 4-70 computers are already in use at this centre, and an associated 4-52 is located at Szczecin, 200 miles away. The computing service is provided for the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk; the North shipyard; the Gdynia shipyard and the Szczecin shipyard.

The new computers will be linked to the main computer centre and will be used to extend a centralized system of production control. Other applications which have been undertaken by ZIPO include bull design, structural analysis, service pipe routing, analysis of pipe routing, analysis of space frames, propeller design, process control tapes, sock control and PERT systems.

Dataskil, ICL's software subsidiary, will provide specialized systems and programming advice on the 2903 contract, which represents the largest single order yet received by ICL for this type of computer. It brings the total value of ICL equipment installed or on order at ZIPO to about £4m.

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### FINANCIAL NEWS

## Overseas bolster for Tubes in marginally better opening quarter

By Tony May

Despite national industrial problems, Tube Investments' profits showed a marginal improvement in the first quarter of 1974. Lord Plowden, the chairman, yesterday told shareholders of the engineering and domestic appliance group. The year's pre-tax profit total is expected to be comparable with the £33.6m achieved in 1973. The first quarter improvement was in spite of the severe effect of the power cuts on some of its operations. Speaking at the annual meeting in Birmingham, Lord Plowden explained that other sections were rated as continuous processes or otherwise allowed some relief, and this advantage was bolstered by a strong performance from the overseas companies.

However, Lord Plowden finds the outlook gloomy for economic uncertainties coupled with the possibility of shortages of materials.

The usefulness of a strong overseas operation was felt in the first quarter, and was demonstrated by a rise in its contribution to group results from £4.1m to £7m before loan interest—nearly a fifth of the group's total of £35m.

However, the social implications of these, and other group activities was spotlighted at the meeting by Sir Audit, which staged its first confrontation of this kind.

This pressure group had fought unsuccessfully to get support for two resolutions to be tabled at the meeting. Failing this, 12 questions were lodged with Lord Plowden, ranging from the employment of workers in South Africa to the safety of the high handler of the chopper bicycles made at the Raleigh factory in Nottingham.

Other topics included worked safety, pollution, equal pay and opportunities for women immigrants.

Lord Plowden gave detailed replies on each question and Mr Medawar, a director of Social Audit, welcomed them, although he hoped that such information would be regularly published and given in the annual report.

Lord Plowden said that the board would make such reports as it thought necessary.

In a contrasting style, Mr Frank Trenham, a shareholder, tried to read a 20-point statement, but was ruled out of order by Lord Plowden.

## British Syphon profit feels benefit of acquisition

By Terry Byland

Preliminary results for 1973 from British Syphon Industries confirm earlier predictions of substantial progress during the first full year of the merger with F. Edley. Profits were up by 43 per cent to £78,000 before tax, on turnover increased by 27 per cent to £8.9m.

This comfortably outstripped the performance of the first half of the year, and brings shareholders a final dividend increased by the maximum permitted to 0.99p a share, making a total of 1.56p a share.

With the old soda water syphon side line relegated to the sidelines, the group has expanded rapidly over the past decade into refrigerated soft drinks and brewing equipment, and into a wide industrial merchanting and engineering.

adequate to cope with future demand and the market value is still substantially more than cost. Two contracts worth £5m have been won to build 731 "residential units" for local authorities.

## Results

### Royal Sovereign jumps 38pc to exceed £600,000

A fourth consecutive year of growth and a record return come from the Royal Sovereign Group, formerly Royal Sovereign Pencil.

Consolidating on a buoyant first half, profits grew 39 per cent, expansion over the whole of last year was a point less, at £611,000 pre-tax. After tax (up from £141,000 to £255,000) and minorities, the attributable of £308,000 was 35 per cent higher.

It looks as if the success will continue this year. The board state that in spite of restrictions on sales in the first quarter for this stationary and office equipment group are 35 per cent ahead. A final payment of 1.52p (1.44p) gives shareholders a total distribution raised from 2.82p to 2.96p.

### Geers Cross

In spite of a setback at half-way the Geers Cross advertising agency achieved its target of record profits last year.

On turnover up from £2.7m to £3.31m profits before tax were 15 per cent higher at £16,000. Earnings a share rose from 8p to 9.1p and total dividend from an adjusted 5.34p to 5.59p.

### Rakusen Group

Further evidence that the Rakusen Group, food manufacturer and property developer, will return to the dividend list this year comes with the interim results.

In the 28 weeks to January 11 there was a turn-around from a loss of £60,000 to a profit of £49,000 pre-tax. Once again there is no tax charge.

### Thos. Warrington

Shareholders of Thomas Warrington & Sons, the Cheshire-based building group, were told to expect bad results for 1973 and in the event profits show a 30 per cent drop from last year's record level of £444,000 to £282,000. None the less the total dividend is being raised from equal to 4.02p to 4.22p with a final payment of 2.56p.

### Bellway Hlids

A much slower pace was evident by Bellway Holdings, formerly North British Properties, in the half to January 31. Following an 83 per cent leap last time the interim pre-tax rose 9 per cent to £2.24m on turnover of £9.28m (£7.35m).

The group's land bank to

## Plan to save Moorgate group agreed in principle

Support is growing for the new scheme to save Moorgate Mercantile Holdings from liquidation. Creditors owed £12m by the hire purchase and banking group have agreed "in principle" to the scheme, which was put forward last month by Mr Rupert Nicholson, the company's special manager.

By consent, Mr Justice Frowman has adjourned until June 10 a compulsory winding-up petition, which was brought against the group by five clearing banks who have been owed more than £3m by Moorgate since it became insolvent in December. There are a number of supporting creditors, including 42 claiming £10m.

Mr Richard Sykes, counsel for the 42, said yesterday that a scheme to be put to the larger creditors had yet to be completed, but a circular explaining the terms of the offer had been sent out. Although some creditors had agreed in principle, certain others raised points, which, it was believed, would be satisfied when the scheme was set out. Mr Sykes added that he hoped that by June 10, the scheme would be fully implemented, and his clients would be asking the court to dismiss the petition.

Moorgate's outstanding debts are roughly £20m, and of this £3m is believed to be owed to small investors. Under the plan these would be paid in full.

For the scheme to succeed, creditors for over £40,000 have to agree. The winding-up petition would then be dismissed, and Mr Nicholson appointed receiver and manager under a debenture issued as security for an advance of £50,000. This would be advanced by Lloyds Bank, together with the other clearing bank creditors.

Home trade of Carpets International in the current year has been remarkably well, Mr W. P. W. Anderson reports. But he says that curtailment of the money supply could bring some cancellations and a slowdown in new business.

The group is planning its fight on the overseas trade, where the export position has never looked stronger, and given freedom from stoppages he forecasts that export sales will considerably exceed the good performance of 1973. Further expansion is planned for overseas plants in the next two years.

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### Bids & deals

#### Sankey-Sheldon goes to Diploma

To assist in the recovery of the Blackdale-NSE steel partition and office furniture subsidiary, Diploma Investments has agreed with GKN Sankey to acquire the goodwill and undertaking of Sankey-Sheldon.

S.S., a leader in the office systems field, had a £2m turnover last year and the agreement of the takeover involves 4,000 customers. Diploma says the deal does not involve a material consideration and provides for the transfer of design patents and trade marks and, additionally, a considerable amount of loose tools and special machinery.

#### Thos. Cook rules out takeover of Avis

Following the weekend news that the greatest Telephone Telegraph were having a sale, a number of groups of disposal of their 52 per cent shareholding in Avis Inc. in the United States car hire group, Simon Kimmis, managing director of Thomas Cook Intercontinental, said there was no question of the talks leading to a bid by Cook, but he confirmed that he had approached Cook.

Midland Bank is a major shareholder in Cook and ITT required to dispose of its 52 per cent stake in Avis by next September under an anti-trust agreement reached with the American Justice Department.

BODYCOTE INTERNATIONAL Corp has bought Devereux, a subsidiary of Blackburn for £16.5m payable on deferred terms over a year.





London and Regional Market Prices

Equities fall back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 29 Dealings End, May 10 Contango Day, May 13 Settlement Day, May 21
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Chartered surveyors Weatherail Green & Smith

City Offices Hampton & Sons 01-256 7851

Main market data table with columns for various stock categories: BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, TEA, MISCELLANEOUS, REGIONALS, MINES, and SHIPPING. Each entry includes company name, price, and change.





Spotlight on Thames Valley

Quite the nicest home in Wargrave

In a private tree shaded setting overlooking the Thames Valley. A small scale development of six superb Georgian style homes in an elevated intimate setting above the unspoilt Berkshire village of Wargrave.

A choice of two styles of 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double garaged homes, immaculate accommodation, craftsman-built and superbly equipped. We have two only left for immediate reservation.

At prices from £44,500, they represent outstanding, unmatched value. Arrange to see the exquisitely furnished showhome today.

McLean Creative Builders

There is a corner of a Cotswolds Village That is forever England. Is there anywhere else on earth where you can hear the leaves fall?

Shown at the heart of a peaceful Cotswold Village properties comprising: (1) A large Cotswold stone period house, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 fireplaces, 7 acres, large kitchen, 12 beautiful landscaped cottages.

ASCOL ROAD, HOLYPORT, BERKS. Four bedroom Georgian style detached houses, near charming village green at Holyport near Maidenhead.

COTSWOLDS COMPACT GEORGIAN HOUSE. Close to M4, M3 interchange. Situated in elevated position with uninterrupted views of countryside.

DOUGLAS-I.O.M. 5 bedroom private home, situated on main road - Centre of Douglas, only 3 minutes from sea.

An area where conservation is the keynote

The Thames Valley has long been an area of particular interest to conservationists. It contains towns with many buildings of architectural interest, like Eton and Windsor.

There are many groups and individuals active in the area to protect what they think is worth protecting. At Hampton Hill, for instance, you will find the Thames Valley branch of the Conservation Society.

Mr. John Treble is secretary of the Conservation Society's Reading and district branch, which has about 300 members and covers the whole of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, and Surrey.

Mr. Treble is a former theatrical physicist who now operates Conservation Books, a mail order company much used by the Conservation Society.

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Chemical Industries Association invites applications for Information Officer, to be responsible, under direction, for information and information services.

FOCUS2

Now is the right time to choose your new house because...



Mortgages are now more easily obtained, but building costs continue to rise. Only houses which are nearing completion can be sold at these prices.

COUNTRYSIDE ASCOT ROAD, HOLYPORT, BERKS. Four bedroom Georgian style detached houses, near charming village green at Holyport near Maidenhead.

PROPERTY ABROAD CANARY ISLANDS (TERRAZZO). Main office in London. 40-42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

THAMES VALLEY Living MAIDENHEAD New Detached 4 bedrooms. £19,850 £21,750 £24,500 £27,500 £29,250 £31,950

BARGAIN!! PREMISES IN GEORGE ST. W.1 £3.50 per sq. ft. LEASE FOR SALE Pleasant lower ground floor studio and offices. 3 yr. lease renewable.

STANDARD HOUSE ENTERPRISE DENMARK Operating large Danish standard house enterprise with a highly respectable building programme is for sale.

HOLYPORT BERKSHIRE Between Maidenhead and Windsor. Short drive Junction 9 M4, Heathrow airport, main line stations.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS TWO RESIDENTIAL POSTS IN WEST END OF LONDON COOK / HOUSEKEEPER and GENERAL HOME HELP required for day care by widowed gentleman and other in West End.

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ROSS DAVIES

ROSS DAVIES









ADVERTISEMENTS: Animals and Birds, Art Exhibitions, Book Reviews, etc.

BIRTHS: GILES, On 2nd May, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Susan Janet...

BIRTHDAYS: JANE HINALE, 10 May, 1942, Many very happy wishes...

DEATHS: GOULDS, On Sunday, 5th May, in hospital, Mabel Isabel, of Woodbridge...

DEATHS: HATHWAY JONES, On 5th May, at 4th, 147, Dorset Road, Gillingham...

DEATHS: THOMAS, On 3rd May, 1974, aged 82, in hospital, at Victoria Avenue...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: ALSO ON PAGE 29: AN ESCAPE FROM A NIGHTMARE...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: THE CHEST AND HEART ASSOCIATION SPONSORS RESEARCH INTO DISEASES OF THE CHEST...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY ARTS CENTRE: Offers 200,000 urgently needed...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: CANOE TRAINING HOLIDAYS: on the River Wye at the Bradford...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: WEST COAST SCOTLAND/ OUTER ISLES: Stunning views, superb scenery...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: WEST SUSSEX: Stunning views, superb scenery...

PERSONAL COLUMNS: WEST IRELAND: Stunning views, superb scenery...

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,681: 1 Rough way to remove a rough beard? (6).

WANTED MORE COUNTRY RESIDENCES: Beautiful modern set in lovely 2 acre mature garden...

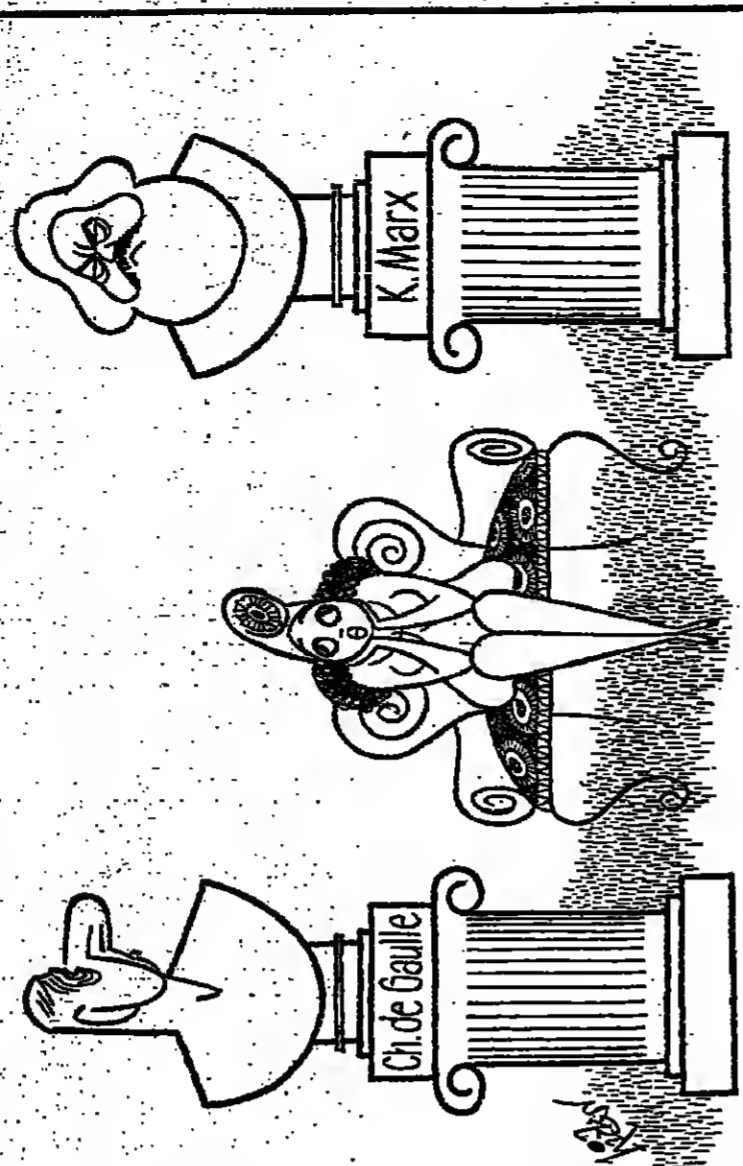
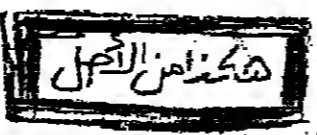
MAHARSHI: To solve the age old problems of mankind in this generation. It sounds fantastic, but one only has to hear him speak at...

YOGI: Baccarat white pom pom dahlia and bud within circle of canes. Diameter: 3 inches.

Spink: Baccarat white pom pom dahlia and bud within circle of canes. Diameter: 3 inches.

EUROPE  
UNION  
FOR  
EUROPEA

Le Monde  
LA STAMPA  
THE TIMES  
DIE WELT



Romania is a developing country which is trying to industrialize very rapidly. It is actively seeking the assistance of western companies. Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, explains his country's policies in an interview with Europa in Bucharest. The Romanian economy, according to President Ceausescu, can only benefit by such cooperation, for example by establishing joint enterprises.

Romania has at its own request become the first member of the Community to be admitted to the European preferential system of the Community. What benefits does Romania gain from this arrangement? Do you see aspects of the policy of free trade cooperation with the Community in the light of the Community's objectives? And what aspects of the policy of the socialist states could be considered in order to promote cooperation between both sides?

On other pages:  
Behind the scenes  
Facts and figures  
Profile: computer leap  
European banking liaison  
Balancing a family budget  
Italy's prosperous economy  
Letter from Sao Paulo  
Social: cash crisis on the rampa  
Personal finance: small savings: patents  
Books  
Viewpoint

Era of impotency

Can it be true that the election victory of a fragile minority government in Britain can tear down the pillars of the European Economic Community? Can it be true that the death of a man who had been seriously ill can change and jeopardize the political fate of nine European states? And can it really be true that an American President, hounded by internal political crises, might by his possible fall drag 250 million Europeans with him into a crisis?

These questions are worth asking because this, so almost all the political observers between Washington and Moscow would argue, is the era of the impotent, powerless and indecisive political leader and because there are no more "great men" in politics, either in Europe or the rest of the world. If this observation is accurate, how, then, can it be that changes of leadership in London and Paris can set off nightmarish visions of European decline?

The answer to this question is that the profound crisis in which Europe at present is drifting aimlessly through world politics is not a crisis brought about by the death of a president, nor is it a crisis that can be attributed to Mr Harold Wilson's cold-blooded juggling with his election chances. The sequence of cause and effect has been inverted.

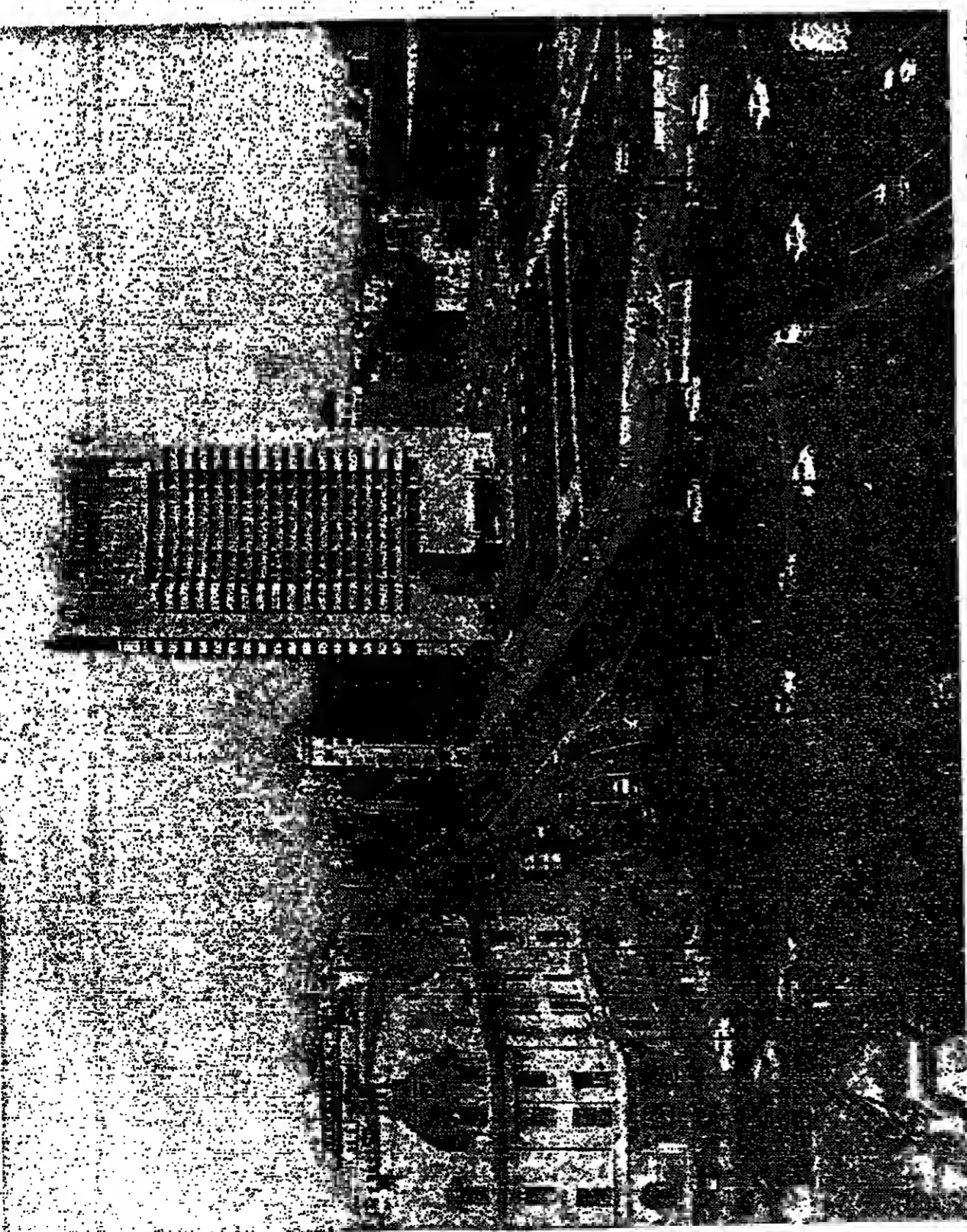
The appearance in Luxembourg of the new British Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan, which was so remarkably tough and provocative, would have been unthinkable and impossible had he been confronted with a tightly knit, self-assured Community and with self-confident partners. The tragic death of the French President would not have produced such political shock waves if Europe had been standing on solid ground.

Because this is not a crisis caused by the death of a French statesman and the advent of a headstrong new British Prime Minister it is a matter of secondary importance for the EEC who will be Georges Pompidou's successor or how long the British Labour Government, with its sceptical attitude to Europe, is able to stay in office.

It is much more important that the EEC should turn its attention to its own affairs and to its fundamental structural crises, some of which were shown up, for all the world to see, by the British in Luxembourg. In other words, this Community will finally have to define what it understands by a political union before it expresses shock at Mr Callaghan's vision of a European customs union. It will have to solve the problem of the fair distribution of the financial burden between the nine partners and eliminate the still substantial differential between rich and poor within the Community.

Anyone who believes that the time has come for Europe's rebirth, in view of the accumulation of crises, may find consolation in memories from years gone by. Just over 10 years ago, within the space of a few months, Dr Konrad Adenauer and Mr Harold Macmillan left the political arena, the American President was murdered and General de Gaulle pronounced his veto on British entry into the European Community.

Fritz Wirth  
Die Welt



Industrial growth targets have been substantially exceeded

Romania is a developing country from the economic point of view. A solid nuclear base for independent development is being laid. The country's economic growth is well advanced. All the conditions for overhauling the plan in the next two years are well. This undoubtedly requires serious efforts. We estimate between 32 and 35 per cent of the Romania's growth to be a continuous growth in living standards. We expect real

income to increase by between 22 and 23 per cent in the course of this five-year plan, instead of the 20 per cent envisaged initially.

At present joint companies with foreign capital do not play much role in achieving these targets. We are only just starting to set them up. However, we believe that they can be advantageous both for Romania and for the partner countries in contributing to more intensive development in some industrial branches such as machine-building, machine tools and equipment. In other fields as well.

We also set up joint companies in other countries, especially developing countries, with Romania's participation amounting to up to 49 per cent. We consider that this form of economic cooperation is interesting in Romania under present conditions and also production being on a par with

Peasants Nicolae Ceausescu: "The advantage is mutual."

The election of a new Prime Minister was the result of the request by the former Prime Minister, Mr Mitterrand, for agreement on grounds of fitness and resignation. The aim of all these measures has been to end foreign policy unpopularity and to end foreign policy unpopularity. The National Conference of the party, which is to continue unaltered the policy of peace and international cooperation, is being followed by the party's leading bodies.

For many years, and for longer than many other politicians, you have worked for a reduction of tension between East and West. Are you satisfied with the results so far? Do you talk on international cooperation in Europe? security and cooperation in Europe? security and cooperation in Europe?

At the same time the capitalist economies get adequate profits, so the advantages are mutual. What effects on strengthened economic cooperation with the socialist countries have on its people, living standards and customs?

It is true that Romania has campaigned and still campaigns constantly for the development of relations between the countries of Europe and the world on the basis of its principles of peace, equality, non-interference in internal affairs and for their ultimate abolition and believes that confrontation must be replaced by multilateral cooperation and by a policy of ensuring lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

This policy has had important success: unification and unfolding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. People want a new policy of peace and cooperation. This is proved by the progress of détente on an international level and by the growing power of the idea of the more powerful equality, independence, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

Certainly we are only at the beginning. We consider that what has been achieved so far requires intensified political and diplomatic action to justify the new course of strengthening security and economic cooperation. We are therefore leading finally to the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states and to the reduction of all armaments and to the cessation of all military aid to the interests of oil peoples.

The institution of the office of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the other organizational measures taken recently by the Central Committee and the Grand National Assembly are part of an effort to simplify organization and avoid duplication in order to ensure responsibility in all spheres of activity.

I am convinced that Romania has made, and still makes, a great contribution to the peace and stability of the world. The withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories and to guarantee the independence and integrity of all states in the region including a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people in keeping with their aspirations.

What effects will the rapid rise in the price of energy and raw materials, have on Romania and its further development?

Inflationary developments create a series of problems for Romania too, but we are doing our utmost to avoid harmful effects on the development of our country. The question is, of course, more general. A better and more equitable ratio has to be reached between the prices of industrial products and the prices of agricultural products. We are therefore especially concerned with the way in which these questions facing mankind are settled.

You recently visited several Arab countries. Do you believe that your country and Romania also for lasting peace in the Middle East?

The developments of cooperation with these states. Good understandings were reached on the expansion of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation. Romania's relations with the Arab countries have shown marked development in recent years.

I am convinced that Romania has made, and still makes, a great contribution to the peace and stability of the world. The withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories and to guarantee the independence and integrity of all states in the region including a solution to the problem of the Palestinian people in keeping with their aspirations.

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Manuel Luebeck  
Le Monde  
Renato Prodi  
La Stampa  
Richard Davy  
The Times  
Hans Stolham  
Die Welt

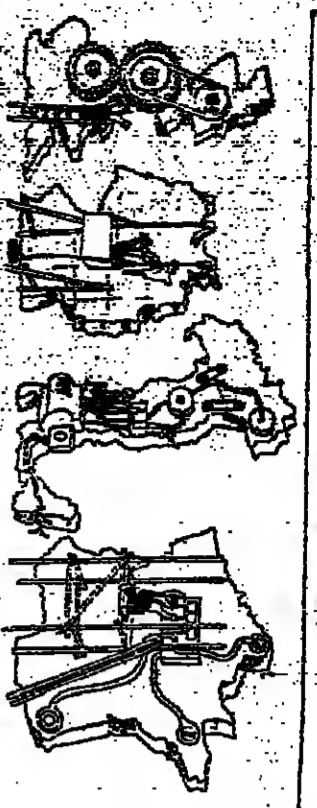
Editorial: Pierre Drouin, Paul Fabra, Jacqueline Gripp, La Monnaie, La Garzaroli, Ugo Salvatori, La Stampa; John Greig, David Spenser, The Times; Fritz Wirth, Hans Stolham, Die Welt.

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# BEHIND THE SCENES

## London

April began badly. Share prices plunged as business confidence waned. On the London Stock Exchange, a "hundred" of bankers was "hammered". But never at another major of the North Sea. The British oil industry, which has been a major force in the world's oil market, is now being hit by a sharp decline in oil prices. The industry's revenue is falling, and it is being forced to cut costs. The industry's revenue is falling, and it is being forced to cut costs. The industry's revenue is falling, and it is being forced to cut costs.

## Storm and dissent within the CBI

Against a general background of rain, though admittedly far from unrelieved optimism, the only persistent note of dissent has come from the Conservative Party. This is the act of the central body of business in the relationship with the Government. The CBI clearly feels that it is being outmanoeuvred by the opposition represented by the Labour Party. As a result, it has issued a warning of criticism on the new administration. It has said, for example, that the new government's policies could mean the loss of jobs. It has also said that the government's policies could mean the loss of jobs.



Industrial Relations Act. The impact of the three-week-long strike by the British Railways workers has been a major factor in the government's decision to pass the Act. The Act is designed to give the government more control over the industrial relations process. It is designed to give the government more control over the industrial relations process. It is designed to give the government more control over the industrial relations process.

## Rome

The need to support the lira, which according to the Bank of Italy index, has undergone a 17 per cent depreciation since the start of the year, has led the Italian Government to adopt further exchange controls. The volume of foreign currency leaving the country is being restricted. The volume of foreign currency leaving the country is being restricted. The volume of foreign currency leaving the country is being restricted.

## Bonn

There has been a tough exchange rate battle between the Federal German Government and the German Democratic Republic. The Federal Government is demanding that the GDR accept a fixed exchange rate. The GDR is refusing to do so. The Federal Government is demanding that the GDR accept a fixed exchange rate. The GDR is refusing to do so.

## Even higher export surplus on its way

Reports of success on West Germany's external economy front are again being upped. Reports are that the export surplus will reach a new high. The export surplus will reach a new high. The export surplus will reach a new high. The export surplus will reach a new high.

## VIEWPOINT

Unrepentant aim I. It may be illogical it is certainly unfashionable. It is possibly downright perverse. But I still believe in the idea of a united Europe.

What is more, to be precise about it, I still believe in the idea of a united Europe. I still believe in the idea of a united Europe. I still believe in the idea of a united Europe. I still believe in the idea of a united Europe.

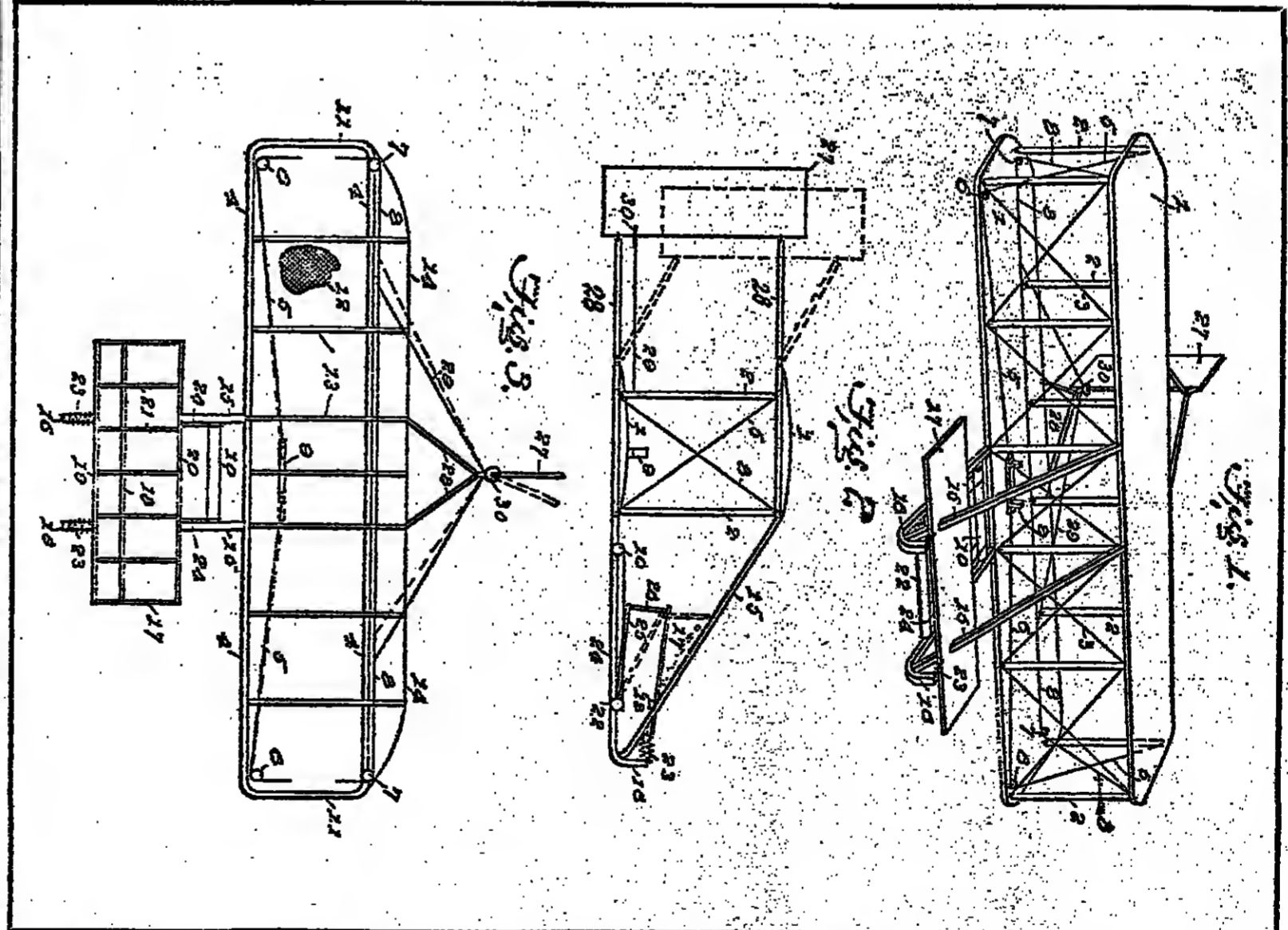
## Patents: a market for buying and licensing

If a market is the place where one buys and sells, if a market implies a price for goods, then there is a market, which is lacking, a market, which is lacking, a market, which is lacking. A market, which is lacking, a market, which is lacking.

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Process in 1972 approx. 1,200m francs (about £50m) on buying or licensing patents and knowledges, compared with receipts of 1,100m francs. The process in 1972 approx. 1,200m francs (about £50m) on buying or licensing patents and knowledges, compared with receipts of 1,100m francs.





# FACTS AND FIGURES

### Comparative points table on handling of economy

Country	Quality of growth			Productive capacity	Foreign trade	Vulnerability to external factors (1)
	Rate of growth	Priorities	Unemployment			
FRANCE	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
GERMANY	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
ITALY	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
UK	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
NETHERLANDS	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
SPAIN	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
IRELAND	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
PORTUGAL	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
GREECE	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●
JAPAN	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●

(1) Vulnerability to external factors is assessed in relation to the structure of trade and is not comparable from one country to another. The greater the obstacle it presents for effective short-term management of the economy.

Finally, after the acute anxiety at the end of 1973, economic activity has been maintained at a proper level, except in Britain. There has even been a tendency towards acceleration again. Thus France, after levelling off in the last quarter of 1973, has had an annual rate of development of industrial production of between 3 and 5 per cent during the past three months. In West Germany it has been 4 per cent and in Italy it has gone up to 8 per cent.

Even in Britain, the industrial current and the three-day week have not produced the catastrophic effects that were expected. The fall in the rate of production was kept to a maximum of 20 per cent and will be followed by a rapid recovery now that the conflict has been removed.

In the future, progress will be restricted by bottlenecks and by investment in the face of recent uncertainties. In France there is a shortage of plant. In Germany there is a shortage of energy available, but the stabilisation plan has curbed inflation. In Italy and Britain there is the same problem, with the recent political and economic uncertainties.

**Government's will find employment remedy**

There is no doubt that the government will do what is necessary to remedy this situation. For they cannot allow the employment situation to deteriorate much more in parallel with a satisfactory growth rate. In Germany seasonal unemployment at the beginning of 1974 was double what it was a year ago (4.6 per cent of the active population against 0.8 per cent). In Britain, after the sharp improvement of 1973, the situation has got worse; the rate has risen from 2.1 to 2.4 per cent. In France and Italy, on the other hand, the rate has fallen.

The information on this page, which has been produced by a team of European economists in collaboration with C.E.S.O., offers a comparison between the short-term handling of the economy in West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

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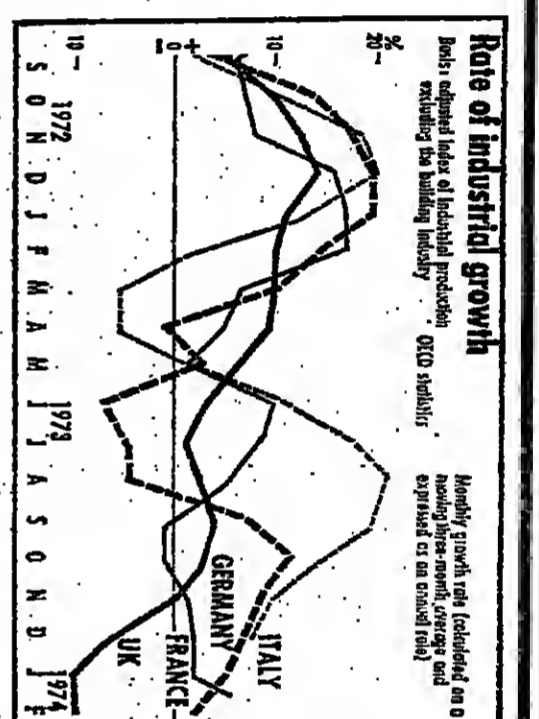
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Plots of Land

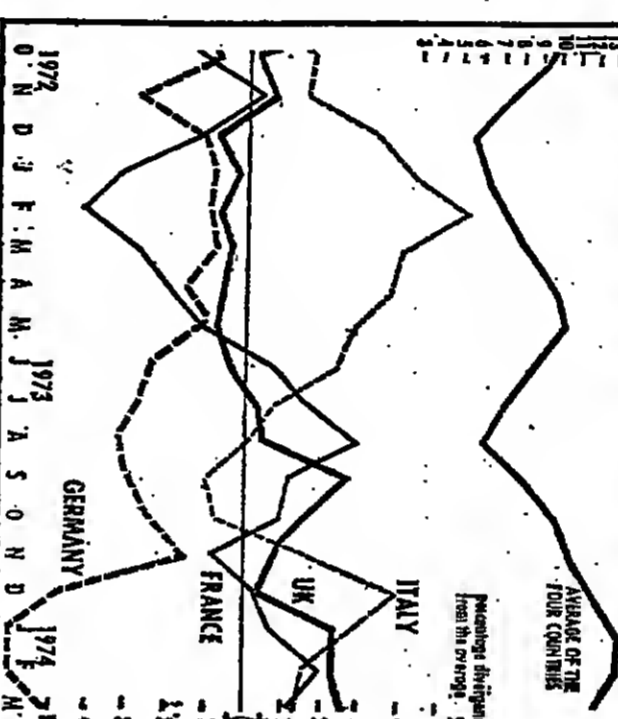
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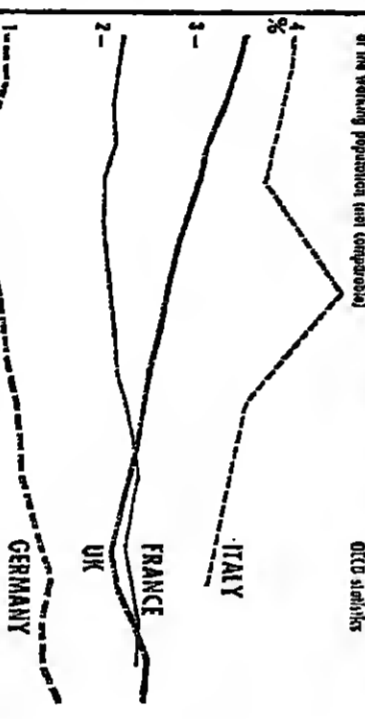
## Rate of Industrial Growth



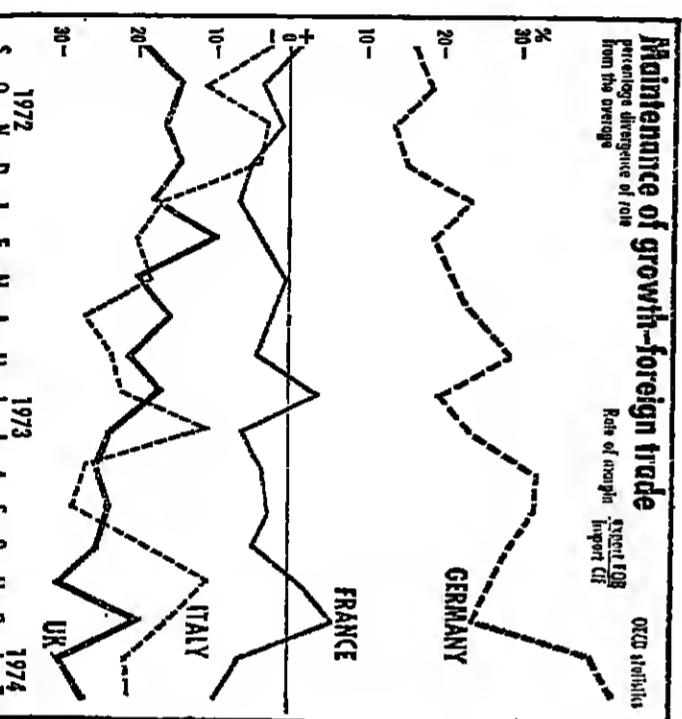
## Quality of Growth—prices



## Quality of Growth—employment



## Maintenance of growth—foreign trade



In Italy 195,000 young people (30 per cent of the total enrolled in universities) receive student grants. Widespread help of this kind for university studies is comparatively new; it was only in 1963 that the first sum, of 7,500m lire (about \$4.45m), was voted for student grants. This amount has since been increased year by year: it reached 80,000m lire (\$47.5m) in 1973. For the next two-year period (1975-76) it will amount to \$5,000m (over £50m).

The question of providing help to 62,900 (15.1 per cent of all students) has been a matter of debate since 1963. In 1963 the number of students was 416,000. Since 1963 the number of students has risen to 516,000. It has risen from 210,000 in 1963 to 416,000 in 1973. The number of students who were known as "pre-university" (people whose families live some way from the university concerned, and who are not registered in the same town as the university they attend or in places near by).

The following figures show the development of the system of student grants in recent years. In 1968, 120,000 French students, out of a total of more than 750,000, received state grants, the amount varying between 1950 and 5,850 francs a year (£175-£530). A few may receive as much as 7,500 francs on completion of their national service.

Grants are allocated automatically on the basis of a family's income as declared in the income tax return. The calls on that income, in particular, the number of children, and the distance of the student's home from centres of higher education. If a student is to qualify for a grant his family's annual income must not exceed 13,040 francs (£1,120) if there is only one child or 15,350 francs (£1,450) if there are two or three children.

These figures alone do not tell the whole story of the grant system. Although the maximum amount still has to be low in a municipality of 3,000 francs a year, while one grant can be given to two or three children with the parental rise in contrast, the number of relatively substantial grants has risen in the last few years.

France is the only one of the three main objectives of successful short-term economic management; i.e. the highest possible growth, good quality growth without excessive inflation or unemployment, and sustainable growth—the satisfactory role of investment and balance of trade, sufficient insulation against international developments.

## France

**Who is benefiting from the French system of grants for higher education? So long subjected to a barrage of criticism on the grounds of inadequacy and unfairness, can it continue much longer, despite the number of students involved and the social implications of any reform?**

Approximately 120,000 French students, out of a total of more than 750,000, receive state grants, the amount varying between 1950 and 5,850 francs a year (£175-£530). A few may receive as much as 7,500 francs on completion of their national service.

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The assessments have been obtained by relating performance to the three main objectives of successful short-term economic management; i.e. the highest possible growth, good quality growth without excessive inflation or unemployment, and sustainable growth—the satisfactory role of investment and balance of trade, sufficient insulation against international developments.

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## TUNISIA'S INDUSTRIAL ASSETS

It was only natural that Tunisia, a hospitable land and the meeting point of civilization, should turn to other countries and particularly to the Common Market for help with its economic development.

Following its first eighteen years of independence which have been devoted to building up a modern economy, Tunisia has now resolutely embarked upon an ambitious programme of economic development which aims at the organization of technological industrial products to other countries and the introduction of Tunisian industrial products to other markets.

The two basic instruments by which this policy is being implemented are as follows:

- the law of 27 April, 1972, laying down special regulations to govern industry producing goods for export, granting virtually free status to companies in this field.
- the Agency for Promotion des Investissements (Investment Promotion Agency), which has been created as the sole body responsible for implementing this policy.

Tunisia has many assets. It enjoys a remarkable degree of political stability and it is strategically situated at the crossroads of Europe, Africa and the Arab world. Its basic infrastructure is sound and is rapidly expanding, as indicated by the establishment of the Agency. Foreign investment is encouraged and management of industrial zones. It has an abundant supply of skilled labour whose wages are reasonable. Its association with other countries is the reason why it has attractive investment opportunities. Financially, Tunisia is well served by the facilities of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).



Extract from the Law of 27 April 1972 providing for concessions to export companies

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# SOCIAL

## Cash crisis on the campus

### Britain

The poor level of student grants is the main reason for student discontent in Britain. Student militancy is more widespread now than it has been since the 1968-69 student demonstrations over the Vietnam war.

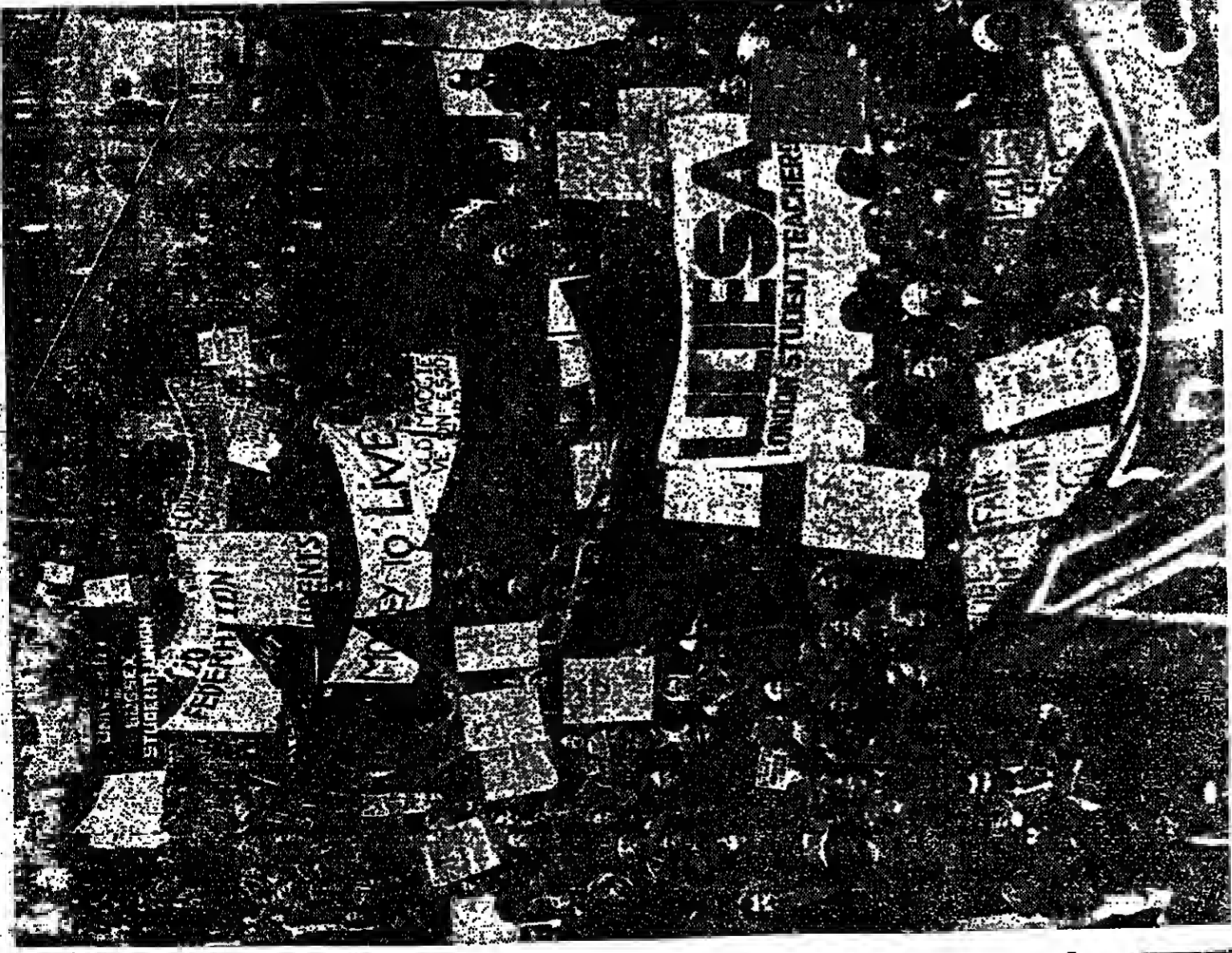
The grants issue started an occupation of buildings by students at Essex University which resulted in the arrest of 100 students. A student from Southampton University complained that last year's increase of £40 was a 30 per cent increase in real terms. At London and at Oxford students from affluent homes are being paid by local government and authorities who are not paying them more than £1,500 a year. Young people who are going to university would not expect themselves well paid if they earned more than £250 a week.

The present system of grants being paid by local government and authorities was set up in 1962. Since then by 25 per cent in terms of the cost of living. The National Union of Students estimates that on average students spend £2 a week more than they receive from the grant.

The vice-chancellors and principals of the universities and colleges have asked the Government to raise the grant to £630. It is to be increased to £650 by the end of the year. The vice-chancellor of the low level of the grant was affecting students' health.

However, the Government will raise the grant to £695 a year. They claim that they are if anything worse off than the other students. A postgraduate from Sussex University worked out that as £15 of this year's grant is spent on travel, £13 on food, £4 on food, leaving just over £4 to spend on gas, electricity, clothes, books and entertainment, as well as saving up for a final year bill of 70 pounds.

Tim Devlin  
The Times



London: students on the march from all over Britain in support of their campaign for higher grants.

## West Germany

In West Germany this year, 360,000 students are receiving state maintenance grants. This means that 47 per cent of all students are getting assistance.

The system of study grants is under review and is due to be amended. It was not until 1971 that the repayable loans formerly granted were abolished. The arrangement whereby unfavourable families in financially unfavourable circumstances should receive monthly sums, scaled according to the income of their parents, which would not need to be repaid, then regarded as a progressive measure of social policy. The rapidly increasing number of eligible students and the high costs have now prompted the Government to propose a mixed system.

Although the Bundesrat has not yet taken a final decision on the amendment of the Student Law, it is considered certain that the students will get a basic sum of DM1,000 a month in the form of a grant. This would be supplemented by their families. This is felt to be necessary since a great many taxpayers who themselves would otherwise have to bear the cost of the grants would never have been able to enjoy the privilege of studying.

On the other hand, students graduating from universities would expect much higher earnings. An incentive is to be offered in the terms for repayment of the loans for students to bring their studies to an early end. If the normal period of study is reduced by one year, the organization representing the social interests of the students will be cut by DM2,000 (£330).

The major part of the monthly subsidy will not have to be repaid. The level of the monthly grant according to the parents' income. In the maximum this year, the maximum monthly payment of DM420 (£70) will be raised to DM500 (£83). At the same time, the calling for the parents' income will be altered so that the number of those receiving the maximum amount will be reduced to 100,000.

It is to be assumed from the estimated costs for the coming years that the Federal Government and the Länder (regional governments) will share the costs in a ratio of 65 : 35, and planning considerable effects in this field. The 1974 estimate for expenditure on student grants is DM2,000, but on student grants is DM2,000, but

Helmut-Joachim Meißner  
Die Welt

# rails in

# the forest

Emerging from the depths of the economic forest, the Transgabonese Railway is the backbone of the Gabonese economy. It is the only railway in the country and will be the main artery of economic development. The railway will connect the coast with the interior, opening up vast areas of land for agriculture and industry. It will also provide a means of transport for the population, reducing the time and cost of travel. The railway is a symbol of progress and modernization for Gabon.

**key to traditional growth**

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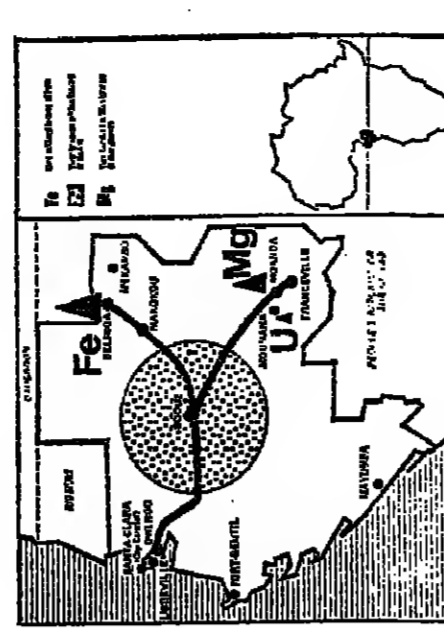
On the first section between Owendou and Boudou-Boudou, the railway will be a major artery of economic development. It will connect the coast with the interior, opening up vast areas of land for agriculture and industry. It will also provide a means of transport for the population, reducing the time and cost of travel. The railway is a symbol of progress and modernization for Gabon.

### the Transgabonese Railway

First section, Owendou-Boudou: 322 km  
 • 1,200,000 tons of extra timber a year (current production 450,000 tons)  
 • 2,500 hectares of land to be cleared  
 • 250 cubic metres of earth to be moved  
 • 575,000 wood sleepers  
 • 81,500 tons of steel rails  
 • 283 metre tunnels

Second section, Boudou-Boudou: 375 km  
 • 1,500,000 tons of extra timber a year (current production 450,000 tons)  
 • 2,500 hectares of land to be cleared  
 • 250 cubic metres of earth to be moved  
 • 575,000 wood sleepers  
 • 81,500 tons of steel rails  
 • 283 metre tunnels

CTRA, 10, Chemin de For. Transgab., Libreville, Gabon. Tel. 322-78



**symbol of european-african co-operation**

**the launching of a nation's economy**

By cutting through the forest, the Transgabonese Railway will provide a vital contribution towards the economic development of Gabon. It will connect the coast with the interior, opening up vast areas of land for agriculture and industry. It will also provide a means of transport for the population, reducing the time and cost of travel. The railway is a symbol of progress and modernization for Gabon.

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هناك من العمل

FACTS AND FIGURES

ADVERTISEMENT

# PROFILE

## From farmhand to computer tsar

Twenty nine years ago, after the end of the Second World War, and until the schools were reopened in March 1946, he was a farmhand, working for a farmer near his home town of Paderborn, most of which had been destroyed by bombs during the last days of the war.

Twenty two years ago, while studying physics and industrial economics in Frankfurt on Main, he invested his first capital as an entrepreneur — a pocketful of ducats. In return a carpenter put two boards together for him, which he used as a base for some switches.

Today his name is known throughout the world, as a trade mark between two thick red lines—in Chicago and Tokyo, Sydney and Johannesburg. In West Germany and throughout Europe, his name is Hertz. Helmut Hertz. Now at the age of 49, he can look back to his student days 22 years ago, when he built his first computer by hand in a small workshop with just one assistant.

At that time, when success was just beginning for him, coming him to break off his university studies, he persuaded his mother that if his "company" grew to more than 10 employees he would sell it.

This son of a Hamburg railwayman, whose most vivid childhood memory is that people could not get work, "my father included" during the difficult crisis years of 1931-32, did not keep his promise.

His company, Hertz Computer of Paderborn, in the north-eastern part of North-Rhine-Westphalia, now employs almost 10,000 people at plants in Paderborn, Berlin, Cologne and Wuppertal, and to 166 subsidiaries and distribution centres in all parts of the world.

At the end of 1972, Hertz Hertz also established himself in the home land of the computer industry, the United States. Hertz Computer Incorporated, established in Chicago after the takeover of an American firm, already employs more than 800 people. The possibility of going into production there is being studied.

"Many parts for our system come from the United States in any case," he said and added: "Our machines (the biggest, around DM15,000, the biggest, around DM15,000) are printed to the skies by the American. For a long time this American have been amazed at the efficiency of our large computer systems."

Are there plans to establish a production plant in Spain too? "We are considering it," he said. The firm's partner in the discussion is the Spanish state industrial corporation.

Hertz is a sailing enthusiast and he held ninth place in the Star boat class in the last European championship and intends to participate again this year in the European and world sailing championships. He is also the founder of his company, which is still in family hands and he runs it from a room little larger than a simple conference table with chairs for eight people and a small cabinet with a telephone on it. The other board members, with one exception, are in large official uniforms, in large official uniforms.

There are 500 apprentices at all sides of the new company headquarters ranges over an almost park-like landscape over a former military land, from the heart of Paderborn, the city of 200,000 people. The city's houses and cathedral, Paderborn is about two hours drive from both Düsseldorf and Hannover.



Helmut Hertz: "If I see a bottleneck lying around somewhere, I don't call someone else to pick it up. I take it away myself."

It is hard to understand for an international corporation, "I don't call someone else to pick it up. I take it away myself." It is hard to understand for an international corporation, "I don't call someone else to pick it up. I take it away myself." It is hard to understand for an international corporation, "I don't call someone else to pick it up. I take it away myself."

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## Banks join stampede towards cooperation

Since the announcement in the autumn of 1970 of a rapprochement between Credit Lyonnais and Commerzbank, the banking system of the old Continent seems to have been swept up in a general stampede towards cooperation. Britain's membership of the European Community has served only to speed the process to the point at which a series of agreements has been reached, of varying but significant importance.

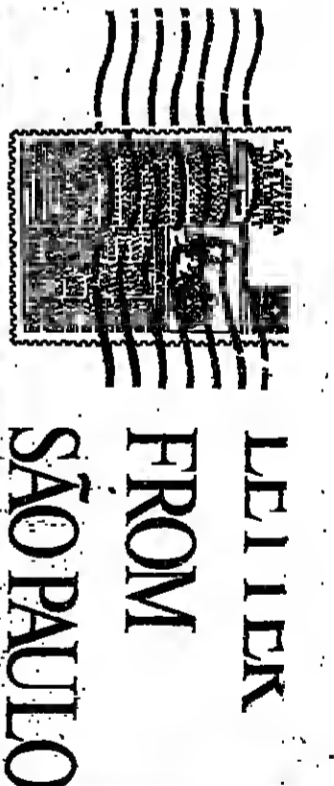
These agreements, the original aim of which was to counteract American infiltration, have led to the formation of groups and consortia in which, after a phase during which they have been marshalling their resources, have launched a series of joint ventures with American banks and financial institutions in the Far East or the United States.

The degree of integration or cooperation within these groups may vary, but the process is modifying the highly individualistic attitudes of the national bankers, their resources across frontiers and their views on international finance in this world bank. The result has been an inter-bank network of links of extreme complexity as well as a good deal of overlapping, sufficient to bewilder any outsider. It is, however, links that may eventually lead to a more unified international and specialist clubs in a multilateral framework.

The arrival of foreign banks in the United Kingdom has provided the impetus for a similar process in this country. These foreign banks have not only to establish themselves in the United Kingdom but also to do so in a way which does not offend the British authorities. This has led to a series of agreements with the British authorities, which have resulted in a number of joint ventures and specialist clubs in a multilateral framework.

There are 500 apprentices at all sides of the new company headquarters ranges over an almost park-like landscape over a former military land, from the heart of Paderborn, the city of 200,000 people. The city's houses and cathedral, Paderborn is about two hours drive from both Düsseldorf and Hannover.

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SÃO PAULO FROM LEI LEN

## No more hills; they are effaced by the windmills; thrown across from crest to crest. No more trees, or scarcely any, beyond a few surviving palms overshadowed by the skyscrapers. No more history; what is new is forever being superseded and absorbed by something even newer.

São Paulo, as has been said often enough, is constantly destroying and rebuilding itself. A sulphurous sky, an ill-ventilated agglomeration of concrete buildings, motorways stacked one above another, or roof levels, broken pavements, ripped-up streets, an impossible city where even breathing is difficult—the only thing the inhabitants say themselves, where you can actually see the air you breathe—yes, indeed, São Paulo is a monster. But what a monster!

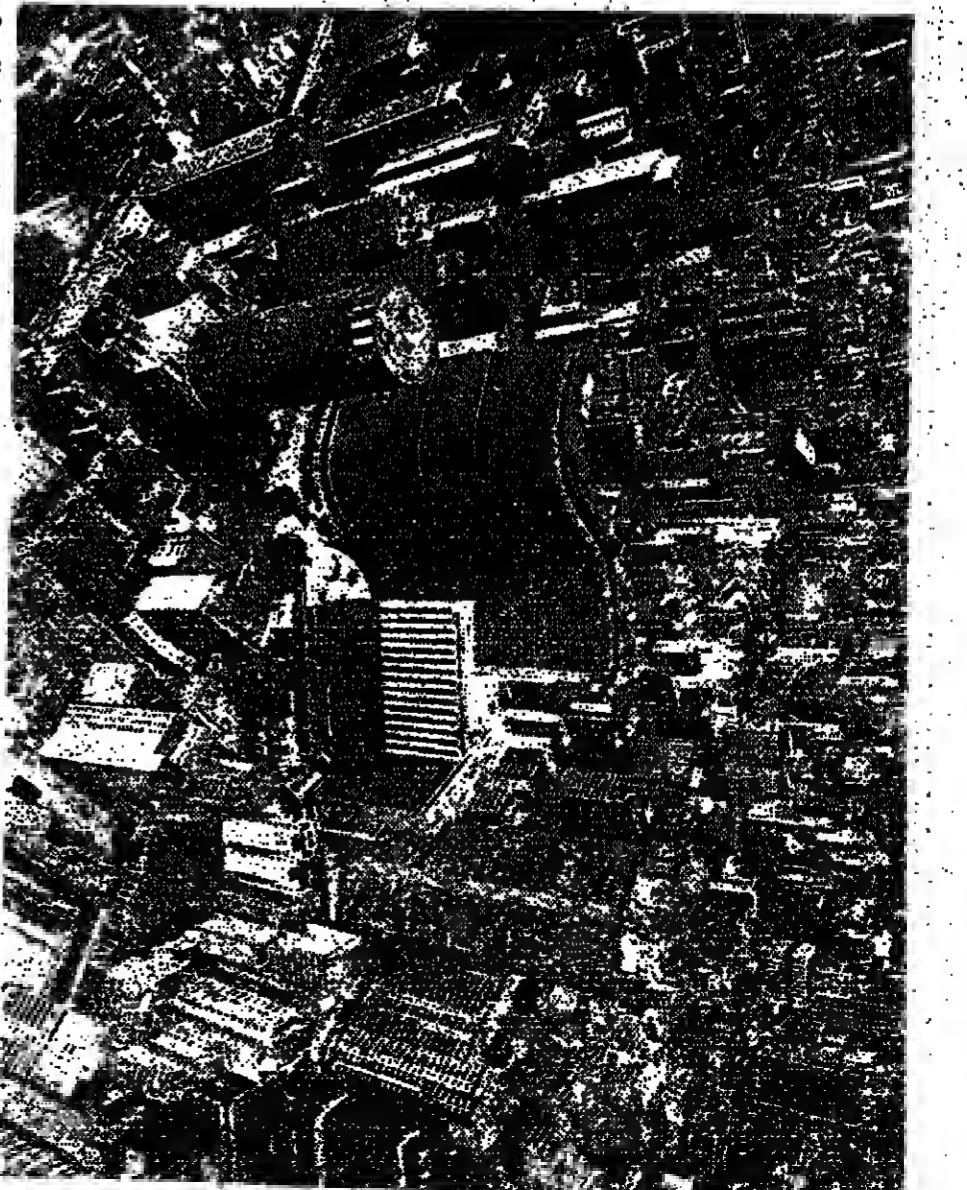
Seen from the top of the Edifício Itália, it looks like a magnificent pyramid, with hundreds of skyscrapers proudly bearing the names of their industrial overlords and forming the finest series of perspectives of neolithic shapes imaginable. The dozens of motorways put you in the mind of a landscape of great rivers, with overpasses and landing stages, and with their monumental toll up for watching the cars go by.

There is no order, no plan. Banks point their spires towards the horizon like cathedrals, and private residences stand as high and compact as fortified castles. The three legs of São Paulo are represented by concrete, steel and then concrete again. But it is to fact a city without eyes, without traces of the past, where the last structures still remaining to hold out are crunched by modernity.

Not so very long ago Jewish, Italian and Japanese quarters told the story of successive settlements. These have now become mixed, characterized in its speech, which is not only characteristic of São Paulo but also of the whole of Brazil. The three legs of São Paulo are represented by concrete, steel and then concrete again. But it is to fact a city without eyes, without traces of the past, where the last structures still remaining to hold out are crunched by modernity.

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São Paulo "an ill-ventilated agglomeration of concrete buildings"

And each of them uses up space in the crowded way. Once he dwelled in the city, he now dwells in the suburbs. The number of people in the city has increased to such an extent that it is now difficult to find a house in the city. The number of people in the city has increased to such an extent that it is now difficult to find a house in the city.

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FORUM

Industrial bulls too big for economic china shop

Italy has always been known to have a rather peculiar economic structure which made it significantly different from other western countries. The peculiarities of the system, however, have so much increased in the past decade that the country has now become the odd man out among industrial economies. The arteries of its industrial system have been hardening in such a way that Italy's present situation has little equivalent elsewhere.

Perhaps the most important symbol that has been established between bankers on one side and politicians and bureaucrats on the other is the "big four" industrial groups. In Italy, during the sixties and early seventies, a bureaucratic-banking complex appears to have translated itself on the commanding heights of the economy.

Fornelli to this huge concentration of government and banking power there has been a dramatic process of industrial groups have been expanding at a much faster rate than the rest of the economy. In terms of output as well as employment and investment. As a result these groups are now probably too big for industrial economy. They are multi-branch, multi-industry and multi-term credit banks, which have been finding it increasingly convenient to lend money to the public sector, because this is less risky and gives fewer headaches. A considerable part of this money then flows to industry in the form of subsidies and incentives. The Government thus becomes a major player in the process of industrial expansion and public relations.

Bureaucrats and politicians relish the power of having industry at their feet begging for money, especially in a country where self-financing is minimal. A sort of mergers and buy successive action.

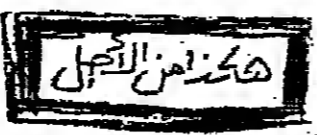
the main state-holding agencies for the industrial sector. The "big four" industrial groups, which had emerged from the public sector, are now being transferred to the private sector. This is a significant development, as it indicates a move towards a more diversified economy.

It is clear that the standard tool of economic policy, as applied by the government, is no longer sufficient. The "big four" as well as some of the other large groups, independent middle-class groups, like Pirelli and Olivetti, must always be treated as special cases.

On the other hand small components often manage to swim through the maze of monetary restrictions and tax increases. All this explains the failure of successive governments in the past decade to put good economic intentions into practice. The structure of the economy has long failed, and the simple solution is now on a more cautious and pragmatic approach.

It is slowly being recognized that "economic policy" in the Keynesian sense, as it must be applied, is channelled by an industrial policy which will require a lot of changes in the financial institutions towards specific needs and specific programmes. Industrial policy will require a lot of changes in the financial institutions towards specific needs and specific programmes.

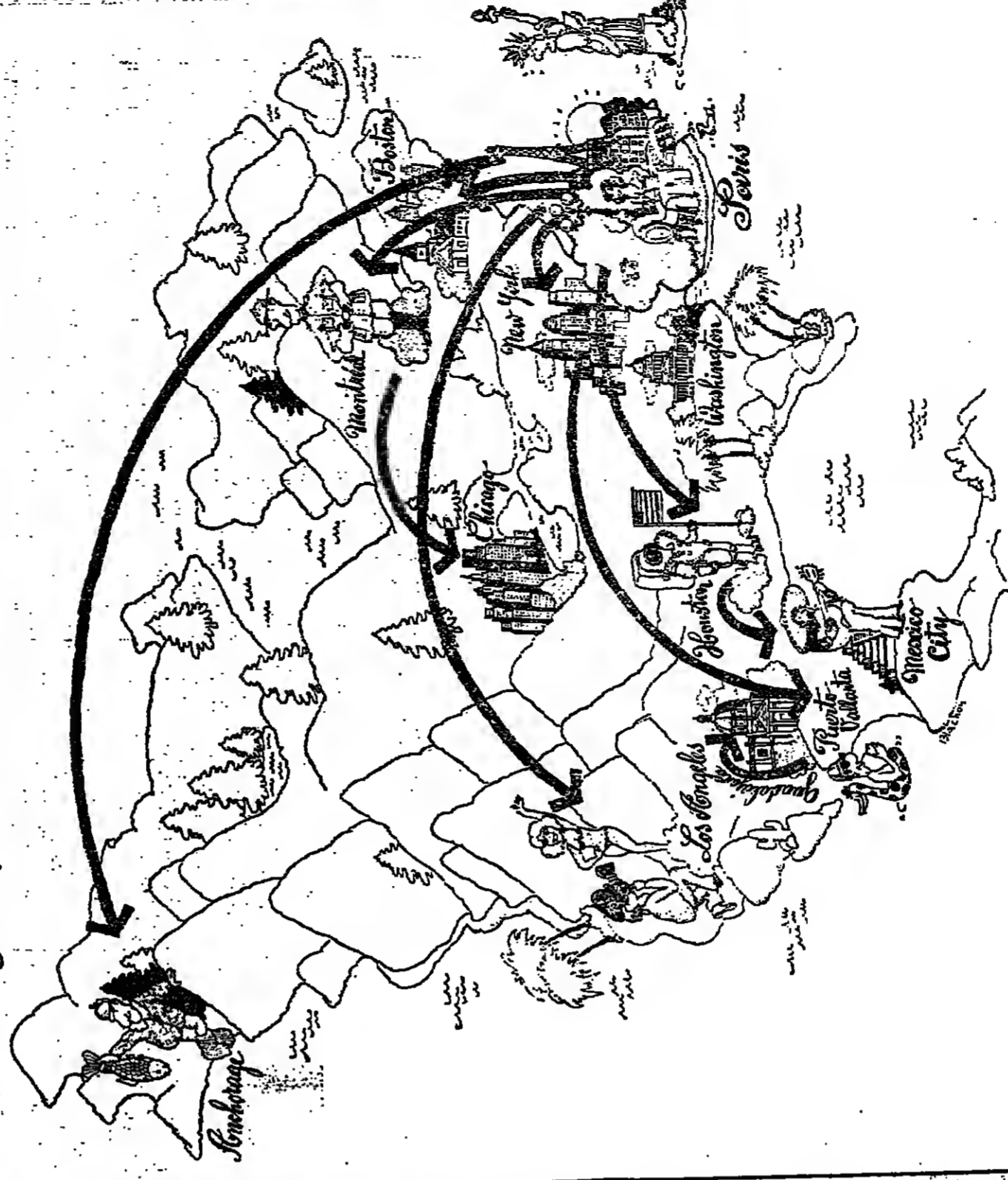
Mario Deaglio, lecturer in economics, University of Turin



continued from facing page Bank and Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Societe Generale de Paris and Societe Generale de Banque de Belgique. There is also the Intercontinental group including the Banque of Europe, the Bank of London, the Bank of Paris, the Bank of Rome, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of the Americas and the Bank of the West. The first three are also members of the Societe Financiere Europeenne (SFE), the European Financial Group. The other four are members of the Societe Financiere Internationale (SFI), the International Financial Group.

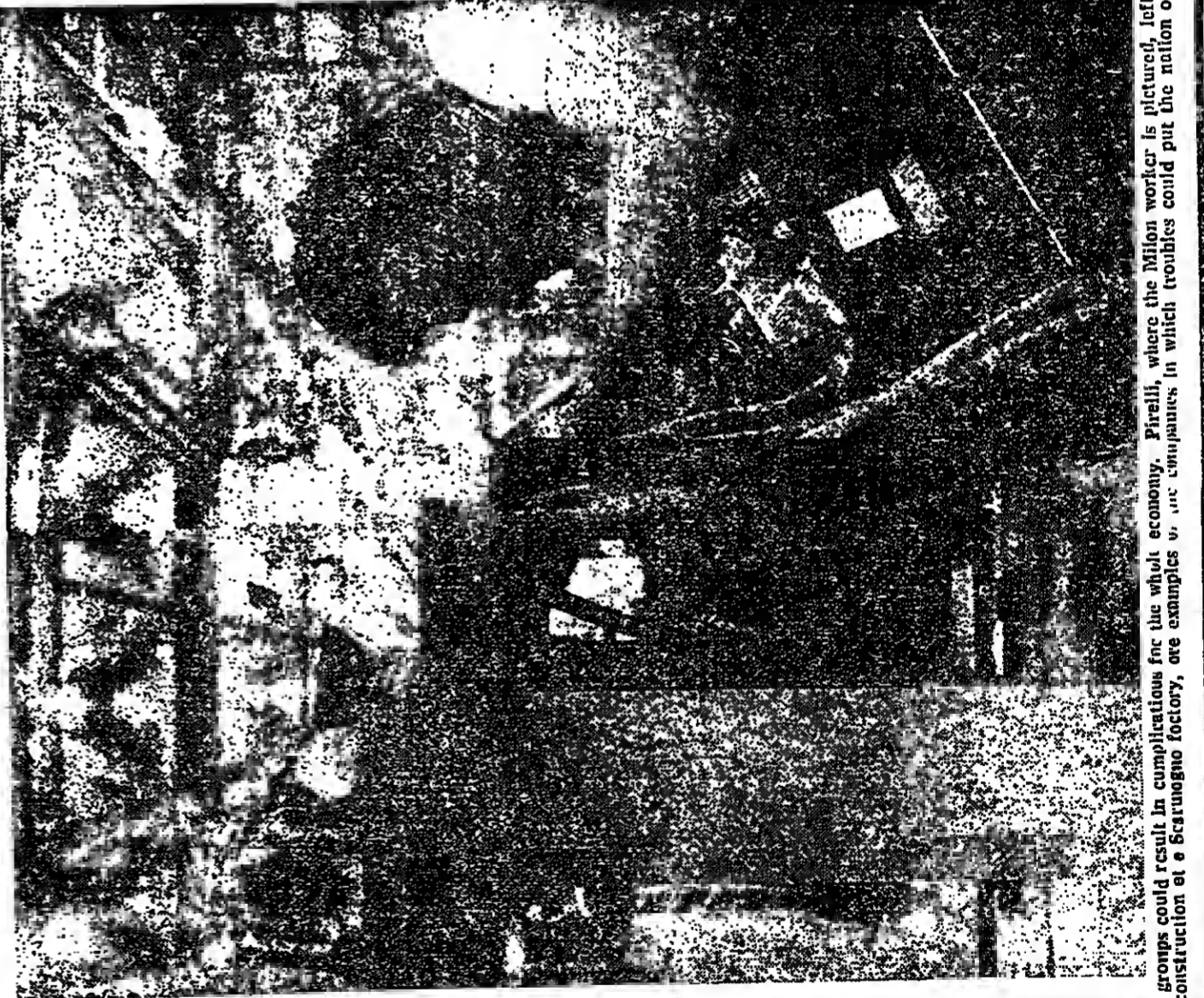
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A crisis in Italy's new remaining midsize-to-large independent groups could result in complications for the whole economy. Pirelli, where the Milan workers in pictures left and Olivetti, where one of the new F603 office computers is seen under construction at a Scarnegno factory, are examples of the companies which troubles could hit the nation of its fiscal balance.

# Balancing a family budget—in the scales of inflation

How do four working class families, each with two children in medium-size towns in Germany, Britain, Italy and France live? What is their way of life, how do they spend their money, what are their likes and dislikes, what difficulties do they face?

There are overall statistics for each of the four countries but these are arrived at by different methods. Moreover, human life cannot be expressed by columns of figures: an "average European" would be a nebulous fictitious figure.

We thought it would be helpful to supplement the surveys on French and British budgets by reports on two families, one German and the other Italian. Neither of these is representative of all the households covered by the definition, but the two portraits do at least give a living picture of individual families.

Each of the articles contains references to a "unit of account" in which each family's annual and monthly income is expressed. Since currencies fluctuate, this European unit of account is based on central bank rates and exchange rates at December 31, 1973. This monetary standard, used for guidance only, will enable the reader to compare our four families on the same footing.

However incomplete and limited, this survey shows that in each country, both with the statistically average family and actual families, difficult choices have to be made between what are often seen as vital necessities.

For this social category, the civilized age of leisure and the arts is yet to come: it remains the exclusive preserve of the wealthy.

## Germany: bulk buying cuts costs

But where has all the money gone? Frau S found this was her constant sigh at the end of the month, so she agreed to keep an account book for the German statistical office. Frau S now knows exactly where the money has gone, but "unfortunately this hasn't made it go any further."

The S family, like their own bulk buying, Frau S keeps an eye on her money. Her 8 is a carpenter by training, but he now works for a construction firm on fitting scaffolding in the German Federal Republic. He is working on, in 1973, the family's gross income amounted to DM 26,116 (about 8,712 units of account) inclusive of all bonus payments such as extra money at Christmas. In January this year Herr S was earning DM 2,546 gross (791 units of account).

Of this total DM 672 (26.4 per cent) is deducted as source by the employer, DM 281 in taxation, DM 207 social insurance and DM 183 medical insurance. Household expenses after tax are divided as follows: food (26.4 per cent), transport (6.6 per cent), heating (4.9 per cent), clothing (3.4 per cent), and other (55.3 per cent). The couple are the only ones in their street who do not have a car, but Herr S does not regret it. He bought it in 1968 and it has brought in a whole lot of money. He had to spend a good deal more money on maintenance, but the car is still going well. He has a 1968 Volkswagen, but he has a 1970 Volkswagen for the family. He has a 1970 Volkswagen for the family. He has a 1970 Volkswagen for the family. He has a 1970 Volkswagen for the family.

For the purposes of this survey the average monthly income for the family was taken to represent the urban working class. It is not a precise definition, but it is a most reasonable one. The average monthly income of the urban working class is about 3,000 units of account. The average monthly income of the urban working class is about 3,000 units of account. The average monthly income of the urban working class is about 3,000 units of account.

## Britain: new social divide opens

The British class system bewilders the British as well as others. An examination of the spending habits of an urban working class family must first answer the by no means simple question: who are the urban working class? The middle class and the lower middle class are a study for the social statistician.

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## Italy: the ends barely meet

Gianni Fontana, a married man with two children, lives in Turin. He cannot put anything aside from the family budget, and, indeed, finds it hard to make ends meet. Gianni, aged 35, has been employed since 1959 at the Fiat works as an inspector. A fully qualified mechanic, it is his job to test finished cars and see that any faults he finds are put right. He earns 2,285,000 lire a year (3,140 units of account).

His wife Bruno, also 35, from the province of -Cuneo-, Piedmont, works for 11 years for the Fiat company and for three years in a doctor's surgery. Between them they managed to put away some savings in the bank with which they bought the small, two-room flat where they live. Gianni and Bruno have three children, a boy and two girls, who are now living at Borgo San Pietro, an outlying suburb south of Turin. Bruno was forced to give up working because of illness and has the children at home, 5, 4, and 3 years old.

They have stopped going to the cinema or to the theatre. They have stopped going to the cinema or to the theatre. They have stopped going to the cinema or to the theatre. They have stopped going to the cinema or to the theatre.

France: sacrifices are necessary. According to the French Confederation of Working Class Family Associations which draws up a budget for necessities every month, a working class family with two children, but no car, would have had to spend last December 2,740 francs (495 units of account) on living (37 per cent on food and 23 per cent on accommodation).

By no means all French workers earn this kind of wage. The average wage is 1,880 francs a month—less than £14—and the average family income is 2,080 francs, or about £150. Economists, and indeed socialist, are trying to hold this record in check through a massive program of food subsidies.

Godfrey Smith  
The Times

These economists are dependent on a number of widely different factors, such as accommodation, transport, and other necessities. They are dependent on a number of widely different factors, such as accommodation, transport, and other necessities. They are dependent on a number of widely different factors, such as accommodation, transport, and other necessities.

France (1972/73) Germany (1972/73) Britain (1972/73) Italy (1970)

Category	France (1972/73)	Germany (1972/73)	Britain (1972/73)	Italy (1970)
Food	28	33.3	24.1	48.7
Drink	5	10.8	8.9	10.1
Groceries	10	10.8	8.9	10.1
Heating	17	31.7	17.4	3.8
Transport	9	3.3	0.8	0.3
Medical	14	12.1	7.1	0.1
Other	4	8.1	1.1	2.5
Total	8	12.1	1.1	2.5

\* Including 4.4 per cent in respect of heating and lighting and 3.8 per cent spent on household appliances.  
† Including 4.4 per cent on household appliances.  
‡ Including 3.5 per cent on heating and lighting and 4.7 per cent on household appliances.

## The budget of working-class households in four countries (per cent)

Methods of classification in France, Germany and Italy are comparable but those used in Britain differ slightly. In Germany and Britain, housing accounts for the largest portion of the budget of working-class families. Contrary to the generally held view, approximately the same percentage is spent on food in France, Germany and Britain, while the proportion is higher in Italy. Outlay on transport and on clothes is roughly similar. Disparities under the heading of health and hygiene are best medical care is virtually free in Britain.

Why, for Father's christening about we paid out 22,000 lire on presents and cakes and things like that, but we never bought a suit? We spent 16,000 lire on things like that, but we never bought a suit? We spent 16,000 lire on things like that, but we never bought a suit?

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